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Established 1887

Austria	12.5	Lebanon	61.25
Belgium	20.5	Luxembourg	20.1
Denmark	23.0	Norway	3.1
France	16.0	Netherlands	1.0
Germany	2.5	Portugal	13.0
Greece	1.0	Spain	1.0
India	1.0	Sweden	1.0
Italy	1.0	Switzerland	1.0
Japan	1.0	Turkey	1.0
South Korea	1.0	U.S. Military (Eur.)	1.0
Taiwan	1.0	Yugoslavia	1.0

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
overcast, 11-17 (45-63). Tomorrow variable,
cloudy, 10-15 (50-59).
CHINA: Moderate, 10-15 (50-59).
NEW YORK: Clear,
10-15 (50-59). Yesterday's temp 10-15 (50-59).

28,879



Souvanna Phouma

Associated Press

Laotian Protesters Demand Ouster of Prince as Premier

VIENTIANE, Laos, Nov. 28 (AP)—Thousands of well-organized soldiers and civilians marched through the streets of the capital today demanding the ouster of Premier Souvanna Phouma. The fall of Prince Souvanna Phouma, the coalition machinery, which has been powerless for the few months, would erase the vestige of the former U.S.-backed government and give complete power to the pro-Communist Pathet Lao.

Reporters at the scene said the demonstrators paraded through the city waving banners and gathered in front of various ministry buildings to chant well-rehearsed slogans. A Pathet Lao organizer said the demonstrators were being led nationwide.

No violence was reported in the city or elsewhere. The army, demonstrators ignored Western embassies and foreigners. The provincial officials and the 17 officer cadets crossed the Mekong River to seek refuge in Thailand last night and today, assisted with Pathet Lao soldiers.

U.S. Urges Probe Of South African Detention Centers

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 28 (Reuters)—The United States tonight challenged South Africa to permit an international inquiry into conditions in the racially segregated country's prisons and detention centers.

The U.S. delegate in the General Assembly, Clarence Mitchell, said that the facts were clear—most South Africans were deprived of their basic human rights by an oppressive government.

It was also clear, he said, that South African laws were designed and administered to prevent the majority from taking effective action to alter their condition.

Mr. Mitchell, who emphasized that he spoke for the U.S. government and the entire U.S. delegation, said that the U.S. Assembly had adopted six resolutions calling for changes in South Africa and condemning its racial policies.

John Paul Stevens to Succeed Douglas

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP)—President Ford today nominated U.S. Appeals Court Judge John Paul Stevens to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Court created by the resignation of Justice William Douglas.

In his brief announcement, Mr. Ford said that Judge Stevens, who now serves on the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago, would bring "professional and personal qualities of the highest order" to the Supreme Court.

The President said that he was announcing the nomination on the eve of his departure to China in order to get the fastest possible action from Congress in filling the Supreme Court vacancy. He told newsmen that the nomination would be formally submitted to the Senate on Monday, when members return from their weeklong Thanksgiving holiday.

Mr. Ford characterized the nomination of a Supreme Court justice as "one of the most important decisions a President has to make." He said that before making his choice he had thoroughly considered the views of a wide range of Americans in the legal profession, government and

Ford Aims Optimism On Eve of China Trip

By Jules Witcover

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (WP)—President Ford will leave tomorrow morning for Peking on a trip that he said today has "great significance" and potential for normalizing relations with China.

Aides, however, sought to discourage any speculation of a major diplomatic breakthrough, portraying the trip primarily as an opportunity for Mr. Ford, for the first time as President, to meet China's leaders.

Ron Nessen, the White House press secretary, said he "would not look for what you might consider to be a breakthrough or a new development" and a senior administration official said that, while he considered the trip "important for the architecture of overall American foreign policy," he expected that "no major announcements are going to come out of it."

The senior official, who under White House ground rules cannot be identified by name, noted that a U.S. president has not met China's leaders since 1972.

He also noted that Premier Chou En-lai is no longer active and said that all of Mr. Ford's substantive talks will be with China's Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping.

Meeting With Mao
It is expected that Mr. Ford will also meet with chairman Mao Tse-tung, the official reported. He said that it was "normal procedure" for Mr. Mao to meet with visiting heads of state and that it "would be most unusual" if the chairman did not see Mr. Ford.

From this, and an earlier remark by Mr. Nessen that "we assume the President will be seen by the highest officials," it appeared that the White House had no flat assurance that Mr. Mao would meet with Mr. Ford. Failure of Mr. Mao to do so would be considered a notable slap at the President.

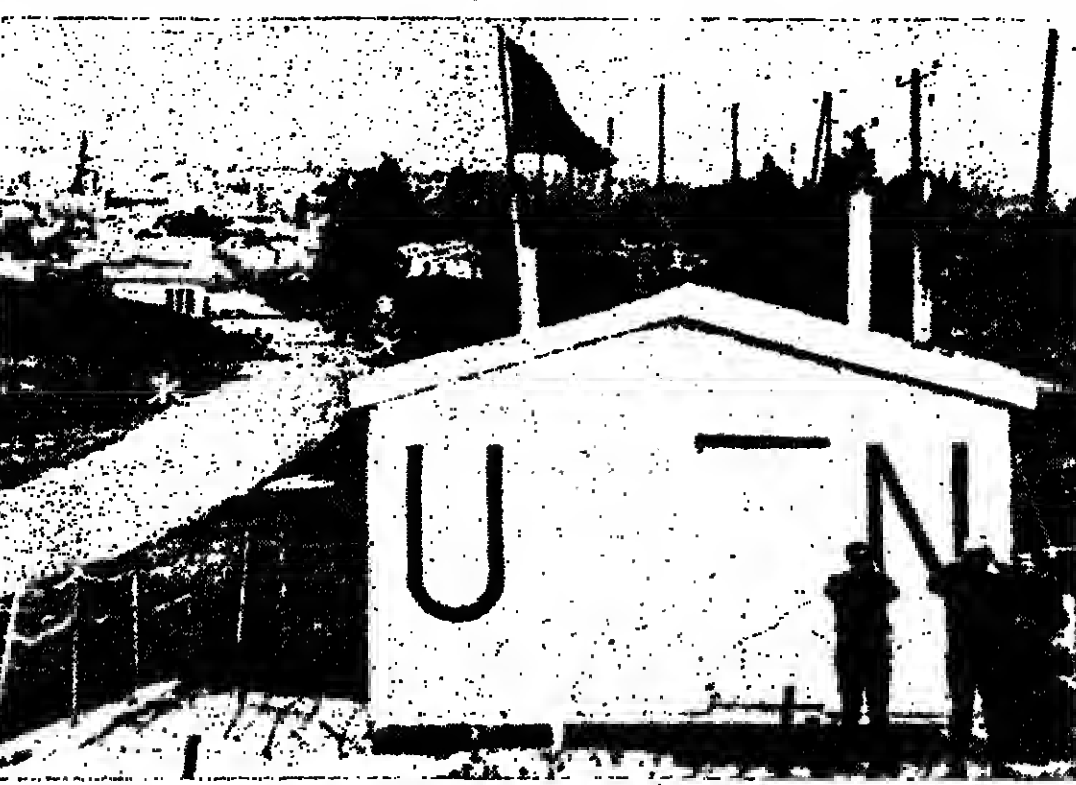
The China visit will occupy four of Mr. Ford's 10 days away from Washington. He was to leave Andrews Air Force Base, Md., at 8:15 a.m. tomorrow for Fairbanks, Alaska, for a speech on energy, for a visit to a trans-Alaska pipeline segment and pumping station and for a nonpartisan birthday party in Anchorage for Sen. Ted Stevens, R-Alaska.

Mr. Nessen then will go to Peking, with a fueling stop in Japan. Accompanying him aboard Air Force One will be his wife, Betty; daughter Susan; Robert Hartmann, counselor to the President; James Lynn, director of the Office of Management and Budget; and Philip Rabin, assistant secretary of state for Asian and Pacific Affairs.

Mr. Nessen said that the President will spend three or four hours on each day of the trip working on next year's budget and other domestic matters.

Among those Mr. Ford will see in Peking is his official representative there, George Bush, whom he has named to be director of the CIA.

After China, Mr. Ford will visit Indonesia and the Philippines. He will stop in Hawaii on the way back to Washington, where he is due on Dec. 2.



ON THE GOLAN HEIGHTS—Three UN soldiers watching Israeli lines from their border post in the buffer zone that separates Israeli and Syrian armed forces.

Rejects Change in Key Resolutions

Rabin Warns UN on Deal on Golan

JERUSALEM, Nov. 28 (AP)—Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin warned today that Israel might renounce the UN resolutions that are the cornerstone of Middle East peace moves if the Security Council alters the resolutions as a compromise on the Palestinian question.

Mr. Rabin was referring to the possibility that the Council, under Syrian pressure, might link the Palestinian issue to the renewal of the mandate of UN peace-keeping forces on the Golan Heights.

The mandate will expire Sunday unless it is renewed by the Security Council.

In a toughly worded speech to the Israeli-Journalists Association, Mr. Rabin repeated flatly Israel's refusal to negotiate with the Palestinians, saying their problem must be solved as part of a peace treaty with Jordan.

"Any attempt by anyone to change the wording of Resolutions 338, 242 or the letter of invitation to the Geneva conference will free Israel from all its past commitments toward the resolutions," he said.

These resolutions are the basis of existing interim agreements that the United States has brought about among Egypt, Syria and Israel. The letter of invitation to Geneva and the resolutions avoid any reference to Palestinian rights, speaking instead of "refugees" as a "humanitarian problem."

Mr. Rabin suggested that UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, who visited the Middle East this week, had "made a deal" with Syria. If this was so, Mr. Rabin said, "Israel has no interest in such a decision."

Mr. Rabin appeared to be appealing to the United States to veto any move by the Security Council on Palestine. "It is advisable," he said, "that Syria, the UN and the big powers know Israel's position before they begin deliberating" on the UN forces mandate.

"Israel cannot accept any linkage of the extension of the mandate to political considerations," Mr. Rabin said.

There was speculation that the King would ask for a Cabinet shuffle to remove the interior and justice ministers and at least a half dozen other key Cabinet members.

The King was being urged, the sources said, to replace Foreign Minister Pedro Cortina, Information Minister Leon Herrera and the finance and commerce ministers.

The independent newspaper, Informaciones, said that former Finance Minister Antonio Barrena de Trino, who resigned a year ago to protest what he called stifling government policies, was being considered to head a new economic team.

Cabinet Shuffle

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Backed by what a rightist newspaper called "a plebeian view of public opinion" by thousands of Spaniards who turned out yesterday for the King's official accession ceremony, Juan Carlos was reported planning to act within the next 10 days. Under law, the new ruler, now in his sixth day as permanent head of state, has eight more days to decide on replacing the president of the Cortes.

Mr. Arias Navarro was said to have offered his resignation. Sources close to the Premier said that the offer went beyond normal protocol, although according to the constitution, the Premier could continue to serve three more years.

Final 1,500 End Portugal Mutiny; Press Is Purged

LISBON, Nov. 28 (AP)—Portugal's leaders erased the last armed challenge to their authority today, imprisoned more coup-plotters and moved to purge the Communist-dominated press.

The military dictatorship acted under martial law to strengthen the foundations of what President Francisco de Costa Gomes has promised will be a pluralist democracy.

Its latest victory was the vote today by 1,500 rebellious paratroopers—who had taken refuge at their base after spearheading an abortive putsch Tuesday—to end their mutiny and recognize the rule of the central authorities.

At the Tancos base, soldiers wept after accepting surrender terms negotiated by delegates sent to talk to the generals in Lisbon, 60 miles away.

The deal the delegates were offered, a paratrooper said, was surrender or be destroyed. Except for the ring-leaders of the uprising, an amnesty for the troops was promised.

Troops Withdrew

Two days ago, Gen. Costa Gomes and his fellow officers on the Revolutionary Council declared that Tuesday's putsch was crushed and that they were in complete control.

But the paratroopers, who seized four air bases and an air force general in the action, withdrew intact to Tancos and, until today, spurned orders from the Lisbon generals.

A presidential announcement late yesterday said that Col. Ramalho Eanes had replaced Gen. Carlos Faria as army chief of staff. Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo held Gen. Faria responsible for inciting leftist discontent.

Col. Eanes, who was promoted to general, is known to have planned the loyalist assault on the dissident paratroopers who seized four bases around the capital in Tuesday's revolt.

Senior officials, meanwhile, began the official inquiry into the attempted take-over.

A seven-man military commission of inquiry went to Oporto, where 85 officers and soldiers were being held incommunicado in prison as plot suspects. Interrogation was to begin tomorrow.

Following the arrest of 51 men in the aftermath of Tuesday's action, 14 officers were taken under guard to Oporto today. They included Col. Artur Batista, highest-ranking man under arrest, and the chief of staff of the now-disbanded military security command known as Copcon. More arrests were expected.

No. 2 Man
Col. Batista was the No. 2 man in COPCON, under former Gen. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, who was purged from his post, ousted from the Revolutionary Council and reduced in rank to major. Despite some public affirmations that Maj. Carvalho has not been imprisoned.

The Revolutionary Council followed its wounding out of dissident officers with the announcement that publishers, editors and administrative staff of six daily newspapers had been fired.

The military rulers said that the newspapers would not be able to publish until the government names new administrators.

The center-left government was expected to make complete changes at five newspapers under control of the Communist party. One other has been following an independent editorial policy and the present editors were expected to be renamed, a government official said.

In its statement announcing the purge, the military authorities said that some of the newspapers were guilty of shared responsibility "for the global climate of indiscipline and public disorder" that contributed to the putsch.

Newspapers like O Seculo and Diario de Noticias—both Lisbon morning dailies—have been publishing thinly veiled appeals in recent weeks for an insurrection against the government.

In another measure, designed to stabilize the failing economy, the council suspended new labor negotiations until the end of the year. That amounted to a wage freeze as Communist-run unions were preparing to pressure beleaguered firms for salary increases that neither the state-run nor private enterprises can afford.

Fretilin Unilaterally Declares Independence of East Timor

DILI, Portuguese Timor, Nov. 28 (Reuters)—This Portuguese colony was today declared independent in a surprise move by Fretilin, the political movement that claims to control most of the colony's territory.

Tonight, the population of Dili was celebrating the decision by dancing in the streets.

Members of Fretilin's Central Committee lowered the Portuguese flag this evening and replaced it with the flag of an independent East Timor.

After a minute's silence in honor of "the heroes who have died for our country," the independence declaration was read by Fretilin President Francisco Xavier de Amaral.

In Lisbon, a spokesman for President Francisco de Costa Gomes's Timor Office said that Portugal's Decolonization Committee will meet as soon as possible to discuss the declaration of independence.

Net Officially Told
The spokesman said that Portugal had not yet been told officially of the Fretilin move and asserted that Portugal had never formally abdicated its sovereignty over the territory.

In Jakarta, Indonesian officials tonight deplored the unilateral declaration of independence but they reaffirmed that Indonesia would not interfere unless asked to by Portugal. They denied a Fretilin charge that Indonesian ships and planes had bombed the town of Alabai, about 28 miles southwest of Dili.

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Senate Study's Glare on 2 CIA Apologists

Ex-Envoy Korry Contradicted on His Chile Role

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (WP).—The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities has contradicted former Ambassador Edward Korry's disclaimers 2 1/2 years ago about U.S. intervention in the 1970 Chilean presidential election.

Among the assertions he made before the Senate Subcommittee on Intelligence Activities on March 27, 1973, was this statement: "It was obvious from the historical record that we did not act in any manner that reflected a hard line, that the United States gave no support to any electoral candidate."

"All Within Our Power" The Korry message said: "I should know that not a nut or bolt will be allowed to reach Chile under Allende. Once Allende comes to power we shall do all within our power to condemn Chile and the Chileans to utmost deprivation and poverty, a policy designed for a long time to come, to accelerate the hard features of a Communist society in Chile."

Also challenged were sworn statements of former Secretary of State William Rogers, incumbent Secretary Henry Kissinger, former CIA Director Richard Helms, former Assistant Secretary of State Charles Meyer and other State Department spokesmen.

Mr. Meyer commented earlier this week: "I have the feeling I was part of a James Bond scenario and didn't know it at the time."

Concerning Mr. Korry, the Senate committee reported that the former ambassador recommended to Washington a plan for "a \$500,000 effort in [the Chilean] Congress to persuade certain shifts in voting on 24 October 1970."

The 40 Committee, the U.S. government's top decision-making body for covert operations, authorized the CIA to give \$350,000 to members of the Chilean



Edward Korry UPL

Congress to oppose Allende. The money was never spent, however, because of fears that the CIA's complicity would become known.

In his 1973 testimony to the subcommittee which was investigating efforts by the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. to block the 1970 election of Allende, Mr. Korry said that the United States "did not get involved in the so-called Alessandri formula."

But a CIA memo, disclosed in a footnote to the Senate committee report, confirmed Mr. Korry's role in the Alessandri formula.

Mr. Korry said yesterday: "I stand by every statement I have made to the committee and to the press." He added that he will testify publicly at the committee's hearings on Chile next week.

The Senate report also cited an ITT memo which, alluding to a Sept. 15, 1970, State Department message to Mr. Korry in Santiago, said:

"The big push has begun in Chile to assure a congressional victory for Jorge Alessandri on Oct. 24, as part of what has been dubbed the 'Alessandri formula' to prevent Chile from becoming a Communist state."

Mr. Korry also testified that he could not recall whether, during his tenure as director, the CIA had been asked to become involved in an intelligence effort to share intelligence relating to the anti-Vietnam war movement in the United States.

"We Were Not Involved" "I don't recall whether we were asked," Mr. Helms testified, "but we were not involved, because it seemed to me that this was a clear violation of what our charter was." The National Security Act of 1947, which established the CIA, prohibits any

in Iran, many in refugee camps. The rest have returned.

Kurdish sources here claim that Iran seeks to deport many of the remaining Kurds to Iraq against their will.

UN Probe State Department officials said this week that they had received similar reports in September and passed them on to the United Nations high commissioner for refugees in Geneva. Officials said that the UN has found no evidence to indicate forced deportation is under way and reports that the Kurdish guerrilla leaders support repatriation efforts.

According to a Kurd now living here, Gen. Barzani complained to a friend during his Minnesota stay that he was "surrounded and restricted," and unable to make contact with U.S. officials, such as Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., and AFL-CIO president George Meany, who have taken an interest in the Kurdish cause.

CIA officials this week denied that they had put any pressure on Gen. Barzani and said he had been free to make contacts.

Helms Cover-Up Of Effort to Slay Castro Decried

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (NYT).—The report of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities about CIA-inspired assassination plots against foreign leaders has refocused attention on the record compiled by Richard Helms, now the U.S. ambassador to Iran, during much of his 26-year career with the agency.

The report's principal finding concerning Mr. Helms was that, while deputy director of the CIA, he failed to inform agency superiors and the White House of efforts to kill Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba, something that the Senate panel termed a "grave error in judgment."

Ron Nessen, the presidential press secretary, said that President Ford had seen nothing in the report's findings that would cause him to reconsider Mr. Helms's continued service as ambassador. A State Department spokesman said Tuesday that he had seen no indication of any such reconsideration, either.

Mr. Helms served for seven years as director of central intelligence, the agency's top post, before being named ambassador in 1972.

Watergate Connection The Rockefeller commission, set up by Mr. Ford earlier this year to inquire into the CIA's domestic activities, criticized Mr. Helms in its report in June for "poor judgment" in destroying tape recordings and documents that might have related to the Watergate scandals.

The commission said that the destruction was ordered after Mr. Helms had received a request from Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., to retain in agency files all materials of possible relevance to the Watergate case.

Some of the CIA's activities, including domestic surveillance and the assassination plots, are under study by Justice Department prosecutors. According to department officials, the prosecutors are examining for possible perjury some of Mr. Helms's testimony during the February, 1973, Senate confirmation hearings on his ambassadorial assignment.

Mr. Helms testified at the hearings that the CIA had never attempted to overthrow the Chilean government of President Salvador Allende.

Mr. Helms also testified that Howard Hunt Jr., one of the convicted Watergate conspirators, had not maintained a relationship with the CIA after Hunt's retirement as a CIA officer in 1970.

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Richard Helms AP

domestic police or surveillance function by the agency.

Justice Department lawyers are underlined to be comparing those statements by Mr. Helms with subsequent evidence that Hunt received unwitting assistance from the CIA in the 1971 burglary of the California office of Daniel Ellsberg's former psychiatrist, that the CIA spent upward of \$10 million in an effort to overthrow the Allende government and that the CIA, under Mr. Helms, was involved in the surveillance of domestic dissidents and in formulating the Nixon administration's abortive plan for broadened domestic surveillance.

A well-placed Justice Department source indicated that no determination on the illegality of assassination plots had yet been made and that in Mr. Helms's case there was "too law against lying" to one's superiors in government.

The Justice Department is understood to be reluctant to proceed with any prosecutions before obtaining copies of the evidence collected by the Senate committee. Committee sources have suggested that such copies may not be made available.

No Comment A spokesman at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran said last week that Mr. Helms would have "no comment" on the committee findings, which included the following:

• Mr. Helms, after the unsuccessful Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in April, 1961, ordered the reactivation of an effort—involving U.S. underworld figures—to kill Mr. Castro, but did not tell the CIA director, John McCone.

• Mr. Helms never stepped forward to correct the record when he learned in 1962 that Robert Kennedy, then the attorney general, had been misled into believing that the plots against Mr. Castro's life had been dropped after the Bay of Pigs invasion.

• Mr. Helms authorized a CIA subordinate to approach a prospective Cuban assassin in 1963 and represent himself as Robert Kennedy's personal representative, although the attorney general's approval had not been sought.

When President Lyndon Johnson asked in 1964 for a complete report on the CIA's involvement in attempts on Mr. Castro's life, Mr. Helms, then director of the agency, did not mention at least one plot that had taken place after the Johnson administration began.

His monitoring device consists of a set of earphones placed on the patient that stimulate the brain's auditory pathway with a series of clicks.

A pair of amplifiers boosts the signal to the patient while a filtering system eliminates other electrical noise.

Research has shown that a normal sound signal passes through seven interconnected nerve centers in the brain, from point of origin to the cortex.

Diagnosis Aid Scientists at the college here are finding that changes in the responses at specific nerve centers can be studied to determine a particular brain disease or malfunction.

Dr. Starr said: "The new machine gives additional information that was previously not available. This is a beginning of an understanding of the functional capacities of the deep brain."

"For thousands of years society has equated death with the stopping of the heartbeat," he noted, but added:

Statistical Investigation Under Way Experts Seek Cause of U.S. Cancer-Death Surge

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (NYT).—National cancer experts, baffled by the apparently sudden rise in the cancer death rate reported earlier this month, are searching their records for some clue to the cause.

According to provisional figures issued by the National Center for Health Statistics, the increase in the nation's cancer death rate for the first seven months of this year was perhaps five times higher than expected.

Instead of about a 1 per cent annual increase in the number of cancer deaths per 100,000 persons in the population—a rate which has prevailed for decades—the rate jumped to 5.2 per cent.

At the worst, some cancer statisticians say, the jump may represent the mushrooming of a long-forecast epidemic of lung cancer among women. At best, it may be the indirect result of a drop in the rate of deaths from heart disease—the nation's leading killer—leaving more persons susceptible to death from cancer.

Fluke Discounted More conservative experts believe that the increase will turn out to be a statistical fluke, the result of some change in the way cancer death statistics are collected.

However, new data from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. indicate that a real increase has indeed occurred. Metropolitan has found a 6-per-cent increase in the cancer death rate among its policy holders for the first six months of this year.

In previous years, going back to 1968, the increase has not exceeded 1 per cent.

At the same time, the Metropolitan statistics show a 7-per-cent jump in deaths from lung cancer for the first half of this year compared with the same six months of last year.

Thus far, the intense analysis of the national data under way at the National Cancer Institute has been unrevealing.

"Unless the National Center for Health Statistics is concealing something or is unaware of some change in their data collection process, we haven't yet found any evidence that the increase is the result of a statistical artifact," Dr. Marvin Schneiderman, one of the institute's chief statisticians, said.

Gleaning Registries "Therefore, we've got to look at this seriously and see what

we can find," he added. Accordingly, four experts at the institute's biometry branch are collecting and combing through thousands of numbers gleaned from cancer registries across the country.

"We are going to look at the fine details—the distribution of cancer deaths across such categories as age, sex, race, region of the country and kind of cancer," explained Dr. Leonard Chazane, chief of the institute's biometry branch. Analyses of these data may reveal a dramatic

increase in cancer deaths among certain persons or for certain kinds of cancers that could account for the overall rise.

In addition to lung cancer among women, which has been increasing since the 1960s, the experts are looking closely at cancer of the uterus, which has increased precipitously in the last few years as a result, some think, of the growing use of estrogen therapy during and after menopause.

An explanation that is almost universally discounted—at this point, at least—is the introduction into the environment perhaps 10 or 20 years ago of a new

cancer-causing agent, the effect of which are just now showing up.

Although cancer-causing agents tend to have a time-lag effect—a long latency period between the time of first exposure and the final development of obvious cancer, the bomb does not go off at the same time for everyone exposed. A newly introduced cancer cause shows up slowly in the death statistics, increasing the rate 1 or 2 per cent year.

Lottery Overhaul Is Announced for New York State

ALBANY, N.Y., Nov. 28 (AP).—Gov. Hugh Carey announced a complete overhaul of New York State's troubled lottery system today, including the layoffs of all 318 members of the lottery division.

The governor had placed a freeze on the lottery last month after it was disclosed that multiple tickets bearing the same number had been printed and distributed for the Oct. 31 drawing.

It was revealed that nearly half of the weekly \$350,000 top prizes were not awarded and that many other prizes also were undistributed because the winning numbers were on tickets that were never sold.

"In the weeks ahead, we will be making major changes in the lottery—changes that will restore the integrity of the game," Gov. Carey said.

Sources said it was expected that the lottery will be restructured perhaps in February under an "instant winner" game now being played in such states as New Jersey. In that type of lottery, winning numbers are on tickets at the time of purchase. The buyer of the ticket ruffs off a decal to reveal the number.

Dutch School Protests

THE HAGUE, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—About 90,000 teachers and students staged demonstrations and strikes throughout the Netherlands yesterday to protest government plans to cut next year's education budget by about 10 per cent.

rain helps to contain 2 big California fires

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 28 (AP).—Aided by a rainstorm, firefighters contained two major fires yesterday that had burned out of control for five days.

At least 40 buildings were damaged and about 5,000 persons had to leave their homes at the height of the two fires—one in the foothills about 20 miles north of downtown Los Angeles, the other 20 miles to the east above the San Gabriel Valley—which burned more than 100 square miles of brush and timber.

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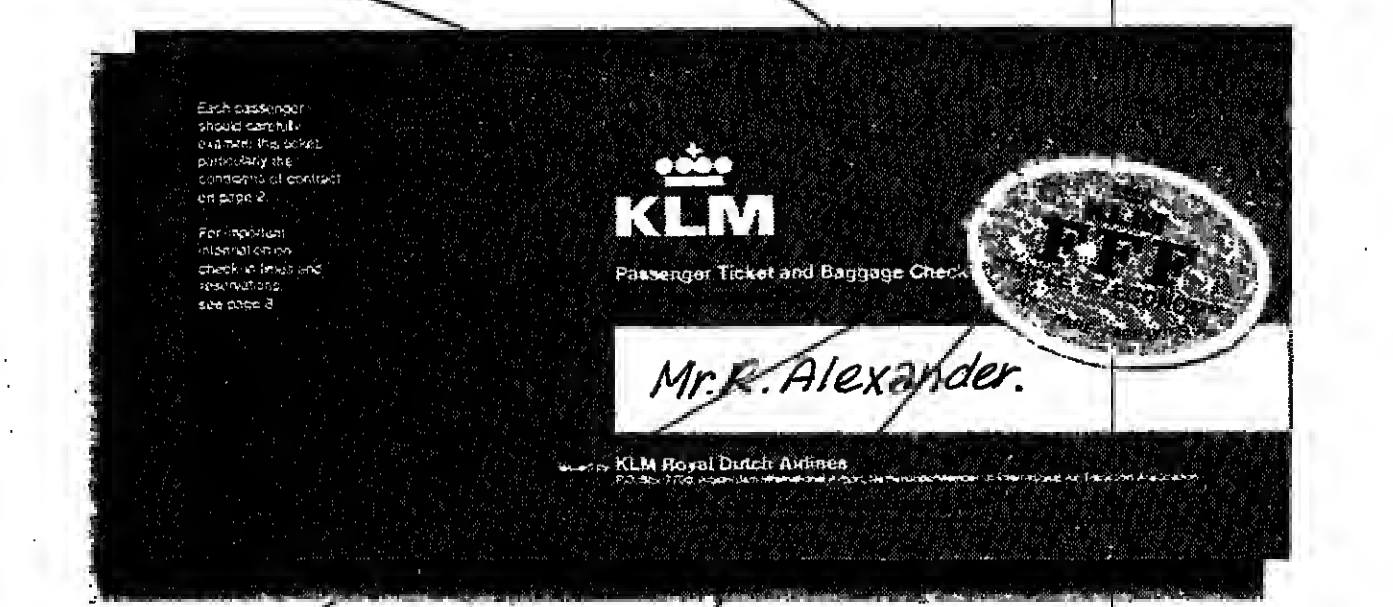
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ABM Down...

In the history of the strategic nuclear arms race, there have been only two occasions when extensive public resistance has interfered with Pentagon plans. Curiously, both instances have involved so-called "defensive" measures: underground bomb shelters and the anti-ballistic-missile (ABM) system.

It is doubtful whether the man in the street in either case ever fully grasped the sophisticated strategic arguments pro and con that raged among civilian and military experts on the theory of nuclear warfare. But there was an almost visceral feeling against taking civilization underground or putting nuclear-armed missiles into urban neighborhoods. Both proposals undoubtedly were also resisted because they suggested preparation for fighting, rather than simply deterring, a nuclear war.

The big shelter program was abandoned quickly, but the ABM program got through the Senate by one vote in 1969—after several changes of mission and rationale—and, at a cost of \$5.7 billion, was actually installed at one of 12 projected sites, the one at Grand Forks, N.D. Ultimately, the chief argument used by both the Johnson and Nixon administrations in gaining congressional approval was that the U.S. ABM system was an essential "bargaining chip" in inducing the Soviet Union to restrict its ABM system in the

Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT-1). Disproving this argument remains difficult. But there is ground for skepticism. There is good reason to believe that Soviet scientists and officials were even more impressed by the argument of U.S. scientists that the ABM system would not work effectively and was an enormous waste of money.

Moreover, both in the United States and Moscow, as the debate went forward, there was a growing realization—rejected at first by the Russians, who insisted a "defensive" system favored peace—that the ABM would have a destabilizing effect on the nuclear balance.

The Soviet Union, in any case, halted deployment of its Moscow ABM system after putting in 67 anti-missile missiles that were obsolete when installed, evidently feeling no need to add further to its bargaining chips during the SALT-1 talks. Finally, in what was probably the most important arms control agreement reached since Hiroshima, the SALT-1 treaty in 1972 limited ABM systems on both sides to two sites. Later, a reduction to a one-site limit was agreed.

The Defense Department's decision now, under congressional pressure, to close down the one U.S. site at Grand Forks, just as it has become fully operational brings that era to an end.

...MIRV Up

The irony is that a new threat of "crisis instability" is coming on the horizon just as the ABM disappears, a threat that the ABM itself helped to bring into being.

The U.S. MIRV multiple warhead missile, introduced to overwhelm the projected Soviet ABM system, was deployed even after it became clear that an extensive Soviet ABM system was not being built. The Soviet Union now has begun to deploy MIRVs on its big intercontinental missiles. Combined with increasing missile accuracy, the Soviet Union ultimately could acquire the capability of destroying the bulk of U.S. land-based missiles with a small part of its own force, since one multiple warhead missile could

destroy several adversary silos. The United States has warned that it will match this Soviet capability, if it goes forward.

The U.S. SALT-2 effort early last year centered on an attempt to limit MIRV missile deployment. The ceilings that were agreed at the Ford-Brezhnev Vladivostok meeting in November, 1974, were a first step in this direction, but too high to be effective. The commitment there to negotiate for reductions in those ceilings must be pursued with vigor. Otherwise, the danger that was avoided by the ABM agreement—a first-strike advantage that could produce instability—will again confront the world, but in a much more deadly MIRV form.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Ruins of Ruins

Like all things human, even the glories that were Greece must fade away in time. But does man have to accelerate the process for the gains of a moment? That is the question that inevitably is being put to the government in Athens, which has approved a shipyard, a steel mill and a cement factory on the shore of the Ionian Bay where Telemachus arrived 3,000 years ago to ask old King Nestor for news of his father, Odysseus.

Put another way—the way the Greek government must have wanted it put—the question is whether the people of Pylos should be asked to go on depending on scraggly farms for a scraggly living so that scholars and artists will know that the ancient site on the Bay of Navarino is still there, untouched by the vulgarities of progress.

Between the two questions is a dilemma that Socrates and his pupils might have probed in a timeless dialogue on beauty and

justice, but the chances are that they would no more have resolved it than their descendants.

Certainly the isles of Greece should not be blighted by industry. But just as certainly, the people of Pylos must eat. Even from the environmental standpoint, their flocking to cities for work is no answer. Four decades of industrial pollution have damaged the architectural gems of the Acropolis in Athens more than the preceding four centuries.

In the end one can expect no more than the sanest compromise. If there must be some industry jarring the Greek landscape, let it be the least offensive, under the strictest controls, in areas as concentrated as possible. The outside world can only ask that the Greek government weigh every possible alternative before imperiling the monuments and natural shrines of a culture in which the West in particular is profoundly rooted.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Congested Cyprus Crisis

Cyprus these days rates few headlines—and even fewer visits from the world's jet-set statesmen. It is a congested crisis, smothered in hopelessness and impotence. No one has a pat solution. Therefore nothing gets done and, almost imperceptibly, a tragedy turns into something far worse—simply, a scandal. Turkey is behaving scandalously. They have not negotiated when they should. . . . They have extended little besides the prospect of total humiliation to moderate Greeks.

Meanwhile, Cyprus lies irrevocably split: Turkish settlers are dumped on Greek land; refugees appear doomed to many bitter years in camps; thousands of persons remain missing. Sooner or later, Mr. Demirel and Mr. Denktash are going to have to negotiate, and such negotiations must inevitably involve the creation of a federal, two-region state, the return of some Greek land, the establishment of a viable central government, safe and free travel for all Cypriots, and the Turkish Army back where it belongs—in Turkey.

—From the Guardian (London).

Britain's Health Service

The demoralization now affecting the British Health Service is due to a number of causes, the chief of which is the frustrating effect of red tape. Administrative tasks take precedence over clinical work, the status of doctors and nursing personnel has been sharply reduced and the number and powers of managers increased correspondingly. Ad-

ministrative personnel got faster promotions than those on the clinical side, especially nursing staffs. The service as a whole has become more and more impersonal as red tape has spread, and this affects not only the patients but doctors and nurses as well. Additionally, the process of decision-making has become more complicated—to the extent that no decisions are taken at all in this faceless machine. No one knows for certain what his responsibilities are, and fewer and fewer are prepared to accept any responsibility whatsoever. The current labor disputes affecting the British Health Service are symptomatic of this situation.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Portugal: Avoiding Civil War

The political solution to avoid civil war in Portugal, now that the force of persuasion is drained, is to go to the bottom of the problem and tear out the roots of the Communist conspiracy in the army divisions and in the unions. The current explosive situation in Portugal can be evaluated as the reaction of the government to the rebellious action of the military on the extreme left.

—From Jornal do Brasil (Rio de Janeiro).

The Armed Forces Movement has now shown that it can act as effectively in its own defense as it did in bringing down the Caetano regime. If, at a higher cost of dead and wounded, it has not yet shown that it can deal with Portugal's ever more pressing political, economic and administrative problems.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

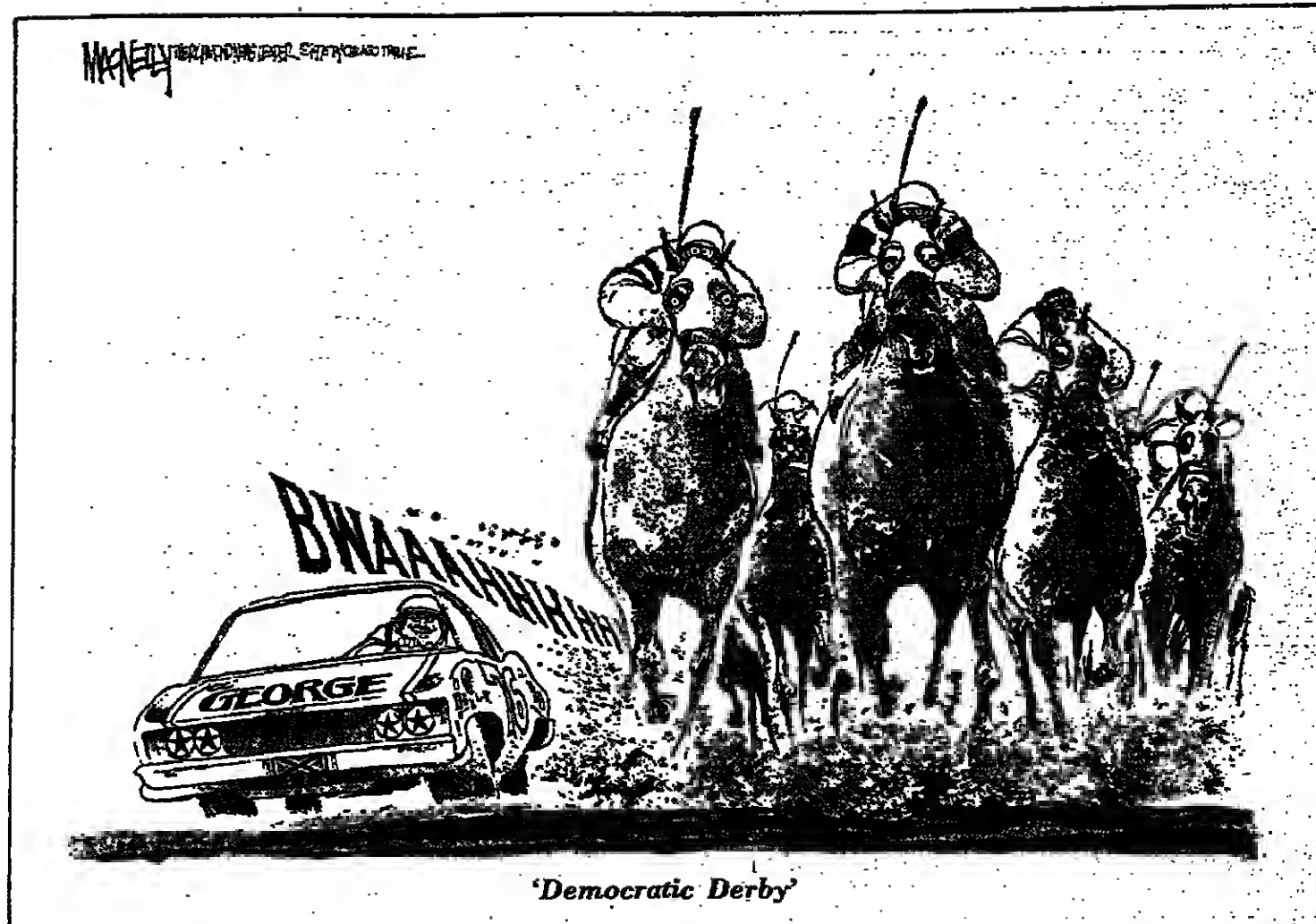
November 29, 1900

NEW YORK.—Three hundred representative business men assembled at the Chamber of Commerce here yesterday afternoon, in answer to a call for a conference to plan out the campaign against the vice that is rampant in the city. Tammany was denounced for the existing conditions. The speakers included: Professor Felix Adler, Mr. Abram S. Hewitt and Mr. Jacob H. Schiff.

Fifty Years Ago

November 29, 1925

NEW YORK.—W.C. Fields, a shining star of the Ziegfeld Follies, has recently signed a five-year contract with Paramount Pictures. He will start work on Jan. 24, when his engagement with Ziegfeld will end. Much is expected of Mr. Fields who, it is said, will prove to be a great "discovery." This continues the trend of theater personalities being lured to the West Coast.



Looking at the Past and to the Future

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The practical question in most American minds these days is probably the present condition of their private lives—their families, their economic and spiritual security, and beyond this, their anxieties and hopes for the future.

But while the political prize of power in the next few years in Washington will undoubtedly go to the people who seem to understand these vague wonderings in the night about where we are, where our children are going, Washington seems almost hopelessly lost in the tangles, personalities, and controversies of the past.

Washington is backing into the future. It is starting new investigations into the murders of President Kennedy and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. It is determined to know what role Henry Kissinger played years ago, not only in the invasion of Cambodia, but in the tragedies of Chile and Cyprus. In short, Washington seems to be lost in the past.

It is not satisfied that President Ford finally came around to the aid of New York City, but why he switched and why it took him so long. It is fascinated by the riddle of the President's Cabinet changes—who "got" Schlesinger at Defense, and Colby at the Central Intelligence Agency—and why Pat Moynihan almost quit as ambassador to the United Nations, and then was given a plum job of confidence by Ford and Kissinger, who didn't think the issue was worth another political flap.

All these things are interesting and good journalism, and even worth pursuing on Santayana's theory that people who don't pay attention to the humors of the past are fated to relive them. Nobody here would mind much if these investigating impulses about past events were a minor theme leading to remedies in the future, but they are now the dominant theme in Washington.

The Democrats, in control of Congress, are blaming the President for high prices, unemployment and interest rates. The President is blaming the Democrats for the inflation and most other disasters. George McGovern is barking back to his spectacular ideological defeat in the presidential campaign of 1972 and urging his party to be faithful above all else to busing kids to school against the experience and even the will of blacks and whites alike.

It is interesting in this struggle how many men, for various reasons, have decided to give up. The resignation rate in the House and Senate in recent years is much higher than ever before. Serious members of both houses, even in middle age, have decided to go home, and the leaders of Congress, and the executive Cabinet, are now looking gloomily to the future after the election of 1976.

Nelson Rockefeller's withdrawal

from the race for the vice-presidency next year is only the most prominent case in point. The Republican leader of the Senate, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, is pulling out. Mike Mansfield of Montana, the majority leader and conscience of the Senate, will probably not run again. Speaker Carl Albert of the House of Representatives will either retire, or if he insists on going on, be defeated and even humiliated.

So when you look to the future in this town, you have to think about a different set of questions and a different cast of characters. The majority leader of the Senate at the end of next year will probably not be Mike Mansfield of Montana but Robert Byrd of West Virginia. The Speaker of the House will probably not be Carl Albert of Oklahoma but Tip O'Neill of Massachusetts.

So for the moment, everything is the same here but everything is in the process of change.

Fortunately, outside the politi-

cal struggle of this capital, some people and institutions are thinking about the problems of the coming age. For example, Kingman Brewster, the president of Yale, made a remarkable speech, in the name of Winston Churchill, before the English-Speaking Union of the British Commonwealth in London on Thanksgiving Day.

He raised the sort of questions for the future that probably should replace the dreary debates of the past in Washington. Are we capable of the discipline necessary for the survival of Western civilization, he asked. And is that discipline consistent with our ideals of individual freedom? Should we not be thinking about the graduated tax on expenditures rather than on income? What are we to do about congressmen who have to run every two years and vote outrageous expenditures because they are thinking primarily about reelection?

"Our task," he said, "is to

make the massive public spending power subject to a rule of law, just as we once brought the police power and the taxing power under constant restraint."

The English-speaking peoples, he concluded, still have enough geography and power to defend their interests and ideals of freedom. "We have not lost our global mission," he said. "It will best be fulfilled by proving that most ancient liberal art—the art of having it both ways. It is still our task to prove to the world that we can have both liberty and an order which is perceived as fair."

But Washington is not talking about this eternal dilemma, or thinking like Brewster about practical law reform to assure capital investment, jobs, health and education. It is thinking about the future only in terms of arguments that might win the next presidential election. And this is the present dilemma and tragedy of this town.

Chile and the Coldest War

By C. L. Sulzberger

ANTOFAGASTA, Chile.—On a visit to Santiago four years ago, French Ambassador René Saint-Léger told me that Chile lay "at the heart of the Sino-Soviet argument." Although Saint-Léger had been Gen. De Gaulle's diplomatic counselor and headed a distinguished reputation, at the time I thought he was nuts. Now I am not so sure.

In 1971 Salvador Allende, leading a decidedly left-wing coalition, was president of this country. The Chinese, according to France's envoy, were already popular among the increasingly leftist Allende regime and were "moving in." That was the year Chile recognized China. The world's Russians withdrew their ambassador and replaced him with a man ordered to develop wider political and economic ties.

Allende, of course, is gone—a suicide in September, 1973, when the current President, Gen. Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, seized power in a bloody putsch. The new dictatorship promptly declared war on all brands of Marxism and proceeded to eliminate any traces of the doctrine it could discover.

Uprooting

During an extremely long talk in this far northern port and copper center, Pinochet said to me: "Communism should be faced by an authoritarian government which has the capacity to act decisively." His various police, secret police and security organs are busy uprooting anything and anyone suspected of Marxist taints.

The regime's dogma is bleakly, totally anti-Communist. Pinochet

calls it "a perverse doctrine seeking to destroy human achievements and to impose a materialistic system." One result has been breaking diplomatic links between Chile and the Communist world. All Marxist states withdrew their ambassadors—that is, all but Rumania and China, the latter being the most revolutionary Communist nation.

I asked Pinochet what the Soviet Union (plus its chief Latin American ally, Cuba) and China were up to here. He said: "Russia and Cuba are trying to recover their position, to make Chile the South American base it was under Allende. This country was the center for all their activities throughout the continent—for guerrillas, for distribution of funds, and for sending terrorist arms throughout South America."

"But China, that is different. China has not participated in this. China has behaved well." The President did not mention Rumania, which he clearly holds to be of little significance in this case.

I asked whether, despite Moscow's hostility, there was any truth in reports I had heard that Chile was secretly negotiating the purchase of Soviet tanks through Bulgaria (via a Sofia organization called Kinter). I said some speculation suggested only a handful of tanks were involved but that he, Pinochet, fired by U.S. reluctance to provide him arms, wanted to provoke reaction in Washington by showing he had alternative sources.

The President indignantly denied this. "Absolutely not," he said. "That is quite untrue. Anyway,

if I wanted to provoke a United States reaction I would order French or German tanks." It seemed from his attitude that his ideological bias was total, even affecting such pragmatic affairs as national defense.

Doubtfully, I then inquired whether another rumor was correct, namely that Chile was discussing with Peking a \$50-million loan to this tottering economy under an arrangement that would give China access to Chilean copper. Much to my surprise, he confirmed this.

He said discussions with the Chinese had begun during the Allende era but were being continued now, after having been suspended. "The matter remains open and the loan is still pending," he added. I confirmed this in conversation with the Chilean who has been a principal negotiating contact with Peking's ambassador, a man he describes as "very, very patient."

Muted Opposition

Many Chileans, especially among the muted opposition, doubt if China will ever go through with the deal. Their argument is that Peking is just teasing Pinochet. Some people contend that, with a potentially revolutionary situation building up here in the wake of this regime (whenever that may come), China cannot afford to sacrifice its prestige among Chilean intellectuals and guerrillas.

Perhaps. Yet one should remember that in its furious competition with Moscow, Peking has been brutally realistic on many issues that would seem bedazzled by dogma. Thus it courts West Germany and vigorously urges a stronger NATO.

One Western diplomat ruefully observes: "Maybe China reckons that, even under the circumstances, we, uniquely, must from time to time, rear like a lion; and when we do, which is not very often, Pinochet ought to wince at sticking out his tongue at the teacher."

Chile is certainly not in Saint-Léger's words, "at the heart" of the coldest war between the Communist behemoths. But it figures.

RICHARD LOCKWOOD, Vincennes, France.

Britain Afloat

As is my wont, I turned directly to the financial section of the IHT, Nov. 18, and was confronted by the following main stories: "Upturn in Europe Is Still Lagging," "British Steel Reports Record Loss," "GNP in Britain Falls." Then I read: "Britain may act soon to help its ailing color TV industry."

If this reflects the priorities of the British government, they may as well hoist anchor and float peacefully into the Atlantic.

As a British subject, I find this regrettable but consistent with my views on euthanasia.

ALAN R. BOND, Welwyn, England.

Moynihan: How to Upset The British

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—Ivan Richard, Q.C., is nowadays the talk of the press, and within the State Department and outside it, for his 68-90-worldly demolition of the recent activity of his U.S. counterpart in the UN, Daniel Patrick Moynihan. Mr. Richard is the ambassador from Great Britain, and he is lecturing us now on how to behave in the UN, his special credentials being Britain's foreign policy during the century which tried two world wars, the Versailles Peace Treaty, and approximately as many dictatorships as there were former British colonies—with the exception of Rhodesia, which Mr. Richard's superiors regularly denounce in accents that would embarrass even Mr. Moynihan.

What is it that upsets Mr. Richard? Well, it is the meal with which Mr. Moynihan has lately denounced the policies of Col. Amin, and the Zionist resolution of the General Assembly. Don't you understand, Mr. Richard said in his speech to the board of directors of the UN Association of the U.S.A., that in fact the Zionist Arab-African majority is actually "breaking down"? That is the good news, but five minutes later Mr. Richard asked his listeners to "remember" that the new and weak countries feel "a desire for unity" because "nobody likes the Arab countries—they are so poor and weak."

What really upsets Mr. Richard to death is much so that he quotes King Lear, and invokes the memory of Savonarola—is Mr. Moynihan's reaction to the UN vote on "purely ideological and emotional issues." He wouldn't catch Ivan Richard doing any such thing. "I do not see it [the UN] as a forum in which to argue my own particular brand of political ideology," he said. "I went on, 'It is in my view, not an international arena in which to take on those countries whose political systems and ideology are different from mine... whatever else the place is, it is not the O.K. Corral and I am hardly Wyatt Earp.'"

I do not think that anyone would confuse Ivan Richard, Q.C., for Wyatt Earp. But I do think British ambassadors to the UN should thumb through the charter and the conventions of that body before coming to New York, though, to be sure, to read about the ideals of the UN is not the best preparation for tolerating it.

You see, the point of Mr. Moynihan's recent statements isn't that all countries should embrace any particular brand of political ideology. If Mr. Richard were to stand up in the General Assembly and demand that everyone in the room sing "God Save the Queen," he would make himself even more absurd than he has now done. But Mr. Moynihan is not asking the UN to accept the hegemony of U.S. ideals. He is asking the UN to accept the UN's ideals.

Mr. Richard made great sport of the alleged U.S. failure at the UN to abide by the vote of the majority, and of U.S. criticisms of the UN as an institution—"You surely do not attack Parliament itself." But Mr. Moynihan is precisely defending the institution against the brazen corruption of it by the incumbent delegates. There must be many anti-racist Marxist festos in the UN as there are salafists in Costa Rica. Along comes a character from Uganda who practices racism with systematic zeal, and begins to attack other nations, including the United States. And a few weeks later, the General Assembly pronounces Zionism to be a form of racism, an equation known to be the case. Suppose the General Assembly had, instead, ordained that the square root of 25 is three: Would Mr. Richard have been as tolerant?

Condescending?

As condescending? Because that, really, is what he is being. Mr. Moynihan is taking the UN seriously.

That is to say, he is attaching importance to its pronouncements and activities. Only by doing so can he invest it with a sense of responsibility. Mr. Richard comes from that long line of British diplomatic wisdom who considered Hitler as "purely an ideological and emotional issue." He should realize that the United States in these days is doing the lion's share of the work in keeping the Hitler of this world at bay, and that under the circumstances, we, uniquely, must from time to time, rear like a lion; and when we do, which is not very often, Pinochet ought to wince at sticking out his tongue at the teacher.

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مكتبة من اجل

News Analysis

U.S. Apparently Is Supporting Moslem Premier in Lebanon

By James M. Markham

BEIRUT, Nov. 28 (NYT).—As would-be mediators from the Vatican, France and the UN come and go, the U.S. role in the Lebanese crisis has been obscured.

However, that role remains a subject of speculation and controversy because of the overt U.S. support for the Premier, a Mos-

lem, and of questions about the supplying of guns to Christians. In 1958, shortly after U.S. Marines landed on Beirut's beaches in the midst of a civil war, they established a liaison with a highly disciplined Christian party called the Phalanges Libanaises, which was thought to be the bedrock of anti-Communism in Lebanon. The U.S. reportedly furnished this Phalangist with weapons and a radio transmitter.

An identity of interests was created—at least in the Arab mind—that the U.S. is still living with. These have changed, however, and today the Phalangist official policy of the U.S. government is sympathetic to Premier Rashid Karame, who is a centrist, and chilly toward President Suleiman Franjeh, a Christian allied with the Phalangists.

Letter From Kissinger
The policy was signaled on Nov. 6 in a letter from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger—conspicuously addressed to Mr. Karame, not to Mr. Franjeh, and made public by the embassy—that said: "I want you to know that my government very much hopes to see an end to the fighting in Lebanon and fully supports your government in its efforts to bring that about."

Then, in an apparent how to Moslem demands for modification of the requirement of Moslem-Christian balance, Mr. Kissinger wished Mr. Karame "well in your effort to encourage all concerned to show the moderation and spirit of compromise that would seem to be necessary if there is to be an end to the violence and this commencement of a process of political accommodation leading to a new basis of stability with security for all your countrymen."

Mr. Karame has been the champion of gradual change in Lebanon's political system, which gives a predominant role to the Christian community although it is now a minority.

U.S. officials do not hide their belief that it is partly the intransigence of some Christian leaders, including the President, that is blocking reform.

The letter is said to have outraged Mr. Franjeh, who has been irritated at the U.S. government since last year, when narcotics detectives, leading specially trained dogs, inspected the luggage of his entourage when he arrived in New York to address the UN General Assembly.

Some Mystery
Although the U.S. seems to be backing Mr. Karame, its policy remains the subject of some mystery as well as controversy because it is not clear whether the United States is backing the Phalangists or some favored faction in the Christian camp.

U.S. officials insist that their hands are clean—that the days of 1958 are over. The U.S. interest in Lebanon, they maintain, is that it should remain stable since instability endangers the much larger enterprise of Mr. Kissinger's painstaking Middle Eastern diplomacy. If Syria and Israel were to clash in Lebanon, the United States would be drawn into the conflict between the Israelis and Egyptians and other accords still in embryo would be shattered.

This assessment is widely accepted by European diplomats and others essentially sympathetic to U.S. policy in the Middle East. Another view, sometimes expressed by Third World diplomats, is that the U.S. needs the Phalangists to keep the Palestinian guerrilla movement preoccupied and on the defensive, so they are less likely to upset Mr. Kissinger's diplomacy.

Morocco Troops Take Key Town In West Sahara

RABAT, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—Units of the Moroccan armed forces penetrated 70 miles into the western Sahara yesterday and took over the desert town of Smara, about halfway between the Atlantic and the Algerian oasis of Tindouf, the Moroccan news agency said today.

The Moroccan troops were commanded by Col. Ahmed Dlimi, director of al-Sa'ada camp of King Hassan and commander of military forces in south Morocco, which are estimated at 30,000 men.

The news agency gave no details of the type or number of forces involved in the occupation of Smara, which is a key town commanding routes across the northeastern corner of the territory, notably between Algeria and the capital, El Aun.

Colonel Dlimi conferred in El Aun earlier this week with Gen. Federico Gomez de Salazar, the Spanish governor-general of the territory, which is now run under a tripartite administration of Morocco, Mauritania and Spain. The announcement was the first official indication of a Moroccan military take-over of the territory since King Hassan said on Tuesday that his troops were conducting "security operations" in the area.

3 Die in Paris Fire

PARIS, Nov. 28 (AP).—Two men and a woman were killed by smoke inhalation Wednesday, following an explosion and fire. A fire department spokesman said they were working in an air conditioned office on the Rue La Boétie when the air ducts moved smoke into the room.

Beirut Calm; Truce Is Tied To 'Pay Day'

BEIRUT, Nov. 28 (NYT).—What some Lebanese called a "pay-day truce" took effect here today. The level of fighting dropped considerably and gunmen abandoned their positions in a number of streets.

Police said that traffic at most of the capital's entrances moved safely for the first time in 10 days. Members of a reconciliation committee went into the main confrontation lines in the suburbs of Chabeh and Ain Rummaneh to try to calm antagonists. The committee members, representing rightist and leftist militias, hope that the cease-fire can be prolonged and normal business will be resumed Monday.

Interior Minister Camille Chamoun, after heading a meeting of top security officers, reported that the general situation "is continuing to improve."

"Bills Have to Be Paid"
But the leading daily newspaper, An Nahar, said that the public has no confidence in the truce. "This is the cease-fire of the end of the month, when salaries and bills have to be paid," it noted.

The paper recalled that at the end of each of the preceding seven months of crisis, the fighting had been reduced to enable combatants to replenish their supplies and obtain cash. But it recalled that the calm was soon shattered and clashes resumed after a few days.

A prominent member of parliament, Raymond Edde, commented: "There appears to be an agreement among the parties concerned to allow citizens to go back to their work for a few days and banks to reopen to pay salaries and wages, after which the clashes will flare up anew."

Fahd Opposes Partition
BEIRUT, Nov. 28 (NYT).—Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia warned today against the partition of Lebanon and said that his oil-rich country would not give assistance to a country "whose people will destroy this aid and turn it into ashes."

In an interview published by An Nahar, he urged continuation of the present coexistence among the Lebanese communities. "We will deal only with the Arab Lebanon which we have known for many years," Prince Fahd said.

Wilson Planning To Hold Talks on Doctors' Dispute

LONDON, Nov. 28 (NYT).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson announced today that he would meet with Sir Rodney Smith, president of the Royal College of Surgeons, next week to discuss a dispute between doctors and state hospitals over pay and working conditions.

The refusal of junior doctors in the National Health Service to work for more than a 40-hour week began to be felt seriously today. In some areas, patients waited five hours to see a doctor.

Part of the work of the junior doctors was being done by the consultants—the top physicians and surgeons of the profession. But they have their own dispute with the National Health Service and this is expected to break out Monday.

Classified as junior doctors, those taking part in the overtime protest rank from interns to highly qualified resident physicians and surgeons. There are about 10,000 of them in the service and they received pay increases of up to 35 per cent in April.

Depression Cases Put at 100 Million

GENEVA, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—About 100 million persons—or 3 per cent of the world population—may be victims of nervous depression, a mental health expert disclosed this week.

Nervous disorders are increasing, according to Dr. Norman Sartorius, chief of the Office of Mental Health of the World Health Organization. He was writing in the WHO official bulletin.

He said that, despite the availability of effective treatment, there was every likelihood that cases of depression would continue to increase.



IS IT ART?—Berkeley mud-flat art, an assembly of sculptured trash on the edge of San Francisco Bay, has come a long way and this large model of a plane teetering atop an old piling represents the work at its nadir.

Result of Town's Initiative

'Dead' Lake in Yugoslavia Gets New Life

By Dusko Doder

SUBOTICA, Yugoslavia, Nov. 28 (WP).—In the spring of 1971, Lake Palic died, the victim of an industrial development program. A foul odor spread to the outskirts of Subotica and tens of thousands of dead fish floated on the surface.

Subotica decided to restore life to Lake Palic, which is only about five miles from the town center.

Unable to obtain outside assistance, the residents of Subotica voted in a referendum to accept salary deductions to finance the reclamation project, which included a complete draining of the lake.

Tomorrow, town engineers will release water into the dry lakebed with the hope of restoring life to Palic.

Confident that the project will be successful, Dr. Djula Sajal, a

biologist who took part in it, said last week, "As soon as it gets refilled completely, I will drink a glass of water from the lake."

The total cost of the project approached \$7 million, a substantial burden on Subotica, whose population is 80,000.

The V-shaped lake, which is five miles long, was drained and a canal dug to divert wastes from the town into a nearby river, the Tisa, which is a tributary of the Danube.

The most expensive aspect of the project was the construction of a water treatment plant at more than \$4 million.

Subotica for decades had channeled all its waste waters into the lake. But industrial development in the last three decades, including the construction of a new chemical plant, had created noxious conditions in the lake that made all life impossible.

Once the lake was drained, pumps had to be used around the clock to keep it dry because of an underground well while bulldozers worked to remove more than 1 million cubic meters of muck, which was up to five feet thick on the bottom.

It was hydrogen sulfide rising from the muck that killed all the lake's fish in 1971. At that time Palic was stocked with pollution-resistant fish brought from the Far East because of earlier ecological problems that killed the previous fish.

A special fish, known as bell testoblok, will be introduced once the lake is filled. Experts said it has great sensitivity to any type of water pollution. Moreover, the lake has been divided into three sections by underwater partitions to permit better control.

For nearly a century the resort was patronized by wealthy Europeans when this part of Yugoslavia belonged to the old Austro-Hungarian Empire before World War I.

Libel Conviction Pleases Vatican
VATICAN CITY, Nov. 28 (AP).—The Vatican daily newspaper said today that the conviction of U.S. author Robert Katz was "a clarifying element in the defamation campaign" against the memory of the late Pope Pius XII.

Mr. Katz was given a suspended 14-month sentence by a Rome court yesterday for defaming Pope Pius in his book "Death in Rome," and the subsequent film on the 1944 Nazi slaying of 333 civilians in Rome. Also convicted were Carlo Ponti and George Cosmatos, producer and director of the film.

Mr. Katz, contended that Pope Pius did not do all he could to prevent the Nazi slaying of the civilians in reprisal for the Italian partisan killings of 33 German soldiers.

U.S. Anti-Tank Missile Going to 4 Countries
WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—The U.S. Army announced Wednesday that it would deliver 8,700 wire-guided anti-tank missiles to Norway, the Netherlands, Iran and Morocco.

The Army did not say how many of the missiles, of a type used briefly by Israel during the 1973 Middle East war, would be delivered to each country. The missiles to be delivered to the four countries are part of an \$81-million contract with the Hughes Aircraft Co. of California for a total of 33,000 wire-guided missiles.

Serenader in Mexico Shot Twice in Leg
MEXICO CITY, Nov. 28 (AP).—Jose Luis Arreola was serenading his girl friend beneath her balcony when a man, apparently a rival, leaped from a parked car and shot the singing lover, the police said today.

Mr. Arreola was hit twice in the right leg. The gunman fled. The serenader's sister never appeared, police said.

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World Church Council Hears Pleas for Women's Liberation

By Marjorie Hyer

NAIROBI, Nov. 28 (WP).—For the first time in its 27-year history the World Council of Churches today gave its full attention to the inequalities and injustices visited on women, who constitute the majority of its 500 million constituents around the world.

Women speakers sought to persuade the male-dominated assembly, in the sixth day of its three-week session here, that the liberation of women would benefit all humanity.

"We in the church have no right to ask people to listen to us unless we are ready to put our own house in order and are seen to be working to eliminate the evil effects of ignorance, role conditioning, fear of change and our own sins," Dr. Una Kroll, a London physician and author told the assembly.

Improvement Seen
Kiyoko Takada Cho, a Japanese educator who is the only woman on the council's six-member Presidium, noted that women made up 22 per cent of the delegates at the assembly here, which she said was an "improvement" over the previous assembly where only 9 per cent were women.

Most of the women who spoke today dealt with inequalities in society at large rather than limiting themselves to the church.

The complaints of women from the developing countries of Africa and Asia differed little from those of women from the more highly industrialized nations.

Annie Jagoe, a justice of the appeal court in Ghana, said that, in addition to the familiar complaints of job discrimination, less pay, bars to advancement and role stereotyping, there were many legal impediments in different countries.

"In many countries, a married woman is placed in the same position as a juvenile or an imbecile," she declared.

She quoted the jurist Blackstone, who said, once "described marriage as a declaration of 'civil death' of a woman."

A woman, she continued, not only loses her family name at marriage, she may also in some countries "lose her nationality. She may even become stateless."

She cited divorce as an area in which women are at a disadvantage even in the most enlightened societies and virtually enslaved in backward ones.

Dr. Jagoe, at one time president of the UN Commission on the Status of Women, maintained that the liberation of women "holds the key to the population problem" in the long run. Advancement of women, she said, "is the best contraceptive discovered so far."

Following the women's session, the council heard a report from the Nigerian military government today announced the removal of a state governor and 200 other army officers but reassured that a countrywide purge of corrupt and inefficient officials was over.

The announcement, broadcast over Radio Nigeria, said that the governor of the East Central state, Col. Anthony Okehu, was retired as a result of his conduct in his previous post as commander of the Lagos garrison.

The retirement of 169 officers and dismissal of 47 others ended "the current mass removal exercise in all sectors throughout the country," the announcement said.

All officers in the public services and all ranks of the armed forces should now settle down to normal work," it added.

About 7,000 civil servants have also lost their jobs in the campaign against inefficiency following the July bloodless coup, which toppled the government of Gen. Yakubu Gowon.

Swedish Police Find Kidnap-Victim's Body
HELSINGBORG, Sweden, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—Police found the body today of a 27-year-old woman whose parents had earlier received one of her severed fingers and a ransom note demanding \$30,000.

Louise Mearstad was found buried near a road not far from her parents' farm. A 20-year-old man is alleged by police to have confessed to the murder.

\$750,000 Italian Holdup
TARANTO, Italy, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Five men armed with submachine guns robbed a building construction firm of 500 million lira (\$750,000) today and escaped, police said. A guard was shot and two other guards were clubbed, police said.

THE FIRE TRUCK, Not the Fire, Stymies Town
SHANIKO, Ore., Nov. 28 (AP).—Residents of this tiny village fought a barn fire with garden hoses while a fire truck stood by unused.

Nobody knew how to operate it. Sue Morelli, owner of the Shaniko Hotel, said that the only person who knew how to operate the truck was out of town at the time.

The barn burned to the ground late Wednesday but fire equipment from Madras, which is 45 miles away, kept the blaze from spreading.

Mrs. Morelli said that she hoped someone else in the town of 51 residents would be taught to operate the truck.

Soviet Far East Is Emerging From Geographical Isolation

By Christopher S. Wren

KHABAROVSK, U.S.S.R. (NYT).—The Soviet Far East has been quietly shaking off its long years of geographical and economic isolation.

Under Moscow's direction, Far Easterners have been trying to develop the natural wealth of the sprawling Pacific territories through hydroelectric dams and railroads, as well as imported Japanese technology.

Perhaps the most dramatic project is the new Baikal-Amur railroad being laid across eastern Siberia. When it is commissioned in 1982, it will lay open inaccessible regions of the Far East as well as Siberia to exploitation, with the raw materials dispatched to the growing network of Pacific ports.

But elsewhere in the Far East, dogged development efforts have given regions such as that of Khabarovsk an industrial growth rate running well above the national average.

Distant Land
The difficulties have been psychological as well as physical, for the Soviet Far East remains a distant land to most Russians. In fact, it looms geographically larger than Western Europe, with a ragged coastline stretching nearly 3,000 miles from the Bering Straits down to North Korea. By contrast, its population is only about 6 million.

Foreigners invariably mistake it for the easternmost part of Siberia, which actually ends somewhere east of Yakutsk and Chita. The confusion is understandable, for the Far East remains almost entirely closed to foreign visitors in part for military reasons. Only the major city of Khabarovsk accommodates Western tourists.

With terrain ranging from mosquito-ridden swamps to permanently frozen wastelands, the Far East offers more than its share of paradoxes. Geographically it is Asian, lying well east of the rest of Asia, yet in culture and outlook it is European.

Despite the fighting between Soviet and Chinese troops on the Ussuri River six years ago, Far Easterners are far more casual about their Chinese neighbors than other Russians. And although the Far East leans foremost upon Moscow, it has been reorienting its economy gradually toward the Pacific Ocean.

Temperate Regions
The more temperate regions, encompassing forests, mountains and broad rivers, are visited by hither winds in winter and sometimes devastating floods in summer. To the north, the climate grows so harsh that animals struggle to survive and men must live by the promise of double wages.

Yet the natural riches abound, from gold in Magadan to reports of oil off Sakhalin.

4 in Embassy Attack
KARLSRUHE, West Germany, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—The West German federal prosecutor's office has filed charges against four anarchists arrested in April in connection with the attack on Bonn's Embassy in Stockholm. Justice sources said here yesterday.

Two West German diplomats were killed after five guerrillas laid siege to the embassy, demanding the release of 26 anarchists held in Bonn, Germany. When the Bonn government refused, the guerrillas blew up the embassy.

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NEW YORK—There have been
no dramatic defections from
the Soviet Union by painters and
sculptors so far as we know. In
fact, none of the 15 artists included
in the first exhibition at Banach
Gallery, organized to present the
works of contemporary Russians
now in America, are defectors. All
received visas, and, in some
cases, considerable difficulties.
Not all had announced that the
United States would be their
eventual destination.
Perhaps they didn't defect be-
cause artists don't go on tour
and haven't the opportunities

available to dancers and musi-
cians. Perhaps it is because the
creative artist in the Soviet
Union who is out of sympathy
with the programs and principles
of his government is in a
greater dilemma than the inter-
pretative artist.
The violinist can, after all,
play a Beethoven concerto with
the Moscow Symphony Orchestra
as well as with any other. The
dancer or singer may be oc-
casionally obliged to perform in a
banned propagandist work, but the
usual program is more apt to
consist of a classical ballet or a
standard opera.

But the novelist writes about
life and if he disapproves of the
life he sees, he is in trouble. The
composer who experiments with
the 12-tone scale can't get his
work performed except, perhaps,
by small groups of friends.

The painter or sculptor has, at
least in theory, an easier time.
He can lead a double life since
his work needs neither perfor-
mance nor presentation to exist.
He can render to the state what
it requires and, in fact, pay him
a monthly stipend for posters,
illustrations, murals for govern-
ment buildings, etc.) all executed
in the realistic style considered
most effective for propaganda
programs. In the privacy of his
studio he can create his own
work.

The Studios

A few years ago I visited some
of the studios of dissident artists
in Moscow and Leningrad. Their
works were generally sad. Ab-
stract expressionism was then
kidding high as the international



Vladimir
Rytkin's
interpretive
illustration
for Gogol's
"Nightmare,"
on view in a
new New York
gallery
dedicated
to works of
Russian émigré
artists.

art movement. Russian artists
were seeing color reproductions
in news magazines left behind
by tourists and in catalogues at
various embassy libraries. They

were attempting to experiment
with the style themselves. What
was chiefly wrong with the re-
sults was that from the photo-
graphs they were not able to

visualize the enormous scale of
most of the new works, works in
which size was basic to effective
expressiveness. They came up
with Rothko-like postage stamps.

The painter, like the composer,
may desperately miss the stimu-
lation and exchange of ideas which
public presentation of his work
will provide from other experi-
mental artists. But avant-garde
artists, like composers, don't find
public presentation of their works
in the United States nearly as
easy as it may seem. Still, when
they do get it, U.S. authorities
don't charge in and break up the
show, as happened a few months
ago at an outdoor exhibition in a
Moscow park.

Perhaps because the artist's
role is relatively humble, rela-
tively few have until recently left
the Soviet Union. Now, appar-
ently, the monthly pay they receive
there is no longer enough to com-
pensate for lack of freedom to
exhibit what they like. One takes
for granted that the emigrating
artist could no longer abide the
political system, apart from pro-
fessional restrictions placed on
them. Perhaps some are Jews
who left because of the govern-
ment's stepped-up anti-Semitic
policies.

Whatever the reasons, the
paintings, prints and sculpture
on view in the Banach Gallery
suggest that Soviet disapproval
of the artists' working styles was
not among them. Almost without
exception the exhibits are highly
proficient and thoroughly con-
ventional, lacking originality or
depth.

The most notable exception is
Vladimir Rytkin, who emigrated
from Moscow early this year. He
is the best technician of the group
and possibly the best known—
his posters for international bal-
let companies have been seen in
Europe. He is a gifted draftsman,

working in a style that may be
described as illustrational and
realistic, going off into Dadaism
and even Breughelian fantasies.
The ideas and details of his
pictures, many of them executed
while he was still in Russia, and
having to do with authoritarianism
and brutality, would get him
into trouble in his homeland. But
in no way can his efforts be de-
scribed as typifying the "formalism"
the Soviets have outlawed
since the efforts of the construc-
tivist over a half-century ago.

Henry Neizvestny and his wife
Mina Usachova are also surrealist
of some skill, painting a no
less obvious message on human
bestiality. Sergei Danylov paints
highly stylized compositions that
might be described as modern
versions of ancient icons.

The closest to purely formal
statement are the terracotta con-
structions of Alexander Nezhda-
nov.

There is an irony in the timing
of the arrival of these artists in
the United States. Realism, from
which, presumably, at least some
of them wanted to be free, is
finding more acceptance here
than in many years. The push for
free-swinging, anything-goes ex-
perimentation would seem to have
subsided for the present.
Maybe this will be a boon for
the Russians. They can continue
to work as they have, with free-
dom to say whatever they like,
the right to show it, and, through
the new gallery, the possibility of
selling it.
But on that stipend! The U.S.
government does not support
artists with regular paychecks.
Except for a few big-name arti-
sts, the living is hard and get-
ting harder.

ART MARKET

Art Déco and Old Masters Show That Prosperity Has Returned to Paris

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Nov. 28 (UPI)—Two
sales, of very different kinds,
during the past week showed that
prosperity has come back to the
Paris market.

First, there was the sale of
Art Déco furniture and objects.
There was an auction of old
masters and 17th and 18th cen-
tury art.

The Art Déco works were from
the collection of designer Karl
Lagerfeld, furniture and objects
he has used in his own apart-
ment. They had been bought
between 1963 and 1975, mostly
from Paris galleries, and offered
a good cross-section of the
decorative arts of the twenties.
The sale of the collection, the
only one built up as a collection
of Art Déco after World War II
and auctioned, was looked on by
professionals as a test. It passed,
with the auction bringing a gross
total of 794,000 francs, an achieve-
ment since Art Déco has been on
a downward cycle for a few
months.

The auction was held by Lucien
Solonet, assisted by experts Félix

Mardilhe and Lynne Thornton.
Mardilhe spent a lot of time on
the catalogue and great care was
taken in its production, resulting
in extensive pre-sale publicity. The
magazine L'Œil pointed out the
significance of some pieces as
sources of contemporary design.

One object mentioned by
L'Œil was a metal lamp with a
globe which revolved within a
four-pronged pedestal which held
at a distance, a semi-spherical
lamp shade. Another lot, a set
of six silver-plated cocktail
goblets, designed by Donald Des-
noy before 1931, reflects the
aesthetics of abstract geomet-
ricism. The 3,187 francs paid for
the set reflects the appeal
"modern" objects had for the
public.

The other attraction was Karl
Lagerfeld himself. The Hotel
Drouot was packed by people
rarely seen there, people from
the world of fashion and society.
Collectors, too, came from all
over the world—Sydney Lewis of
Richmond, Va., and Barlach
Heuer of Munich rubbed shoul-
ders with the jet set and flea
market dealers.

The works of Jean Fouquet,
who specialized in cigarette cas-
es and jewelry, sold very well.
A large, flat, rectangular ciga-
rette case, decorated with three
bands of enamel, black, blue and
silver, went up to 3,600 francs,
while a smaller case with an
abstract design of gold and silver
made only 1,400—pointing out
that precious objects of the
twenties are still among the
bargains on the market.

Traveling Show

A pendente with applied black
and green enamel in an abstract
pattern was bought by Barlach
Heuer for 16,990 francs—a
reminder that the sale was no
doubt helped by the traveling
exhibition of Art Déco jewelry
from the Heuer collection and
book bindings from the Mar-
celle collection now on view in
Hamburg. The show includes
several of Fouquet's best pieces.
Furniture was surprisingly low
priced in some cases. A table
designed by the most famous
designer of the twenties, Emile-
Jacques Ruhlmann, with legs
shaped like fluted Doric columns,
went to Micael Chow, the London
restaurateur, for 35,700
francs. A fine steel and glass
bar-showcase, also by Ruhlmann,



Mid-18th-century clock
fetched 343,000 francs.

was acquired by Mardilhe for
17,600 francs.

Probably the best buys in the
sale were two lacquer panels,
made by Jean Durand. They
made 21,800 francs and 23,800

francs, close to the lower es-
timates.

The sale, in addition to attract-
ing an international audience,
confirmed the predominant role
of Paris in the Art Déco market.
The sale of old masters and
decorative art of the 17th and
18th centuries was not a com-
firmation but a comeback. The
grand total of 11,113,000 francs
was the highest ever for France.

Four Collections

The auction, conducted by
Etienne Ader, assisted by 10 ex-
perts, included objects from four
collections, all well known:
that of Brazilian businessman
Antenor Padua, the Espírito
Santo family, the dukes of
Cadaval, and finally, the late
Mrs. Louis Gaudard.

The catalogue did not quite
come up to that of the Art Déco
sale, but it was finely produced
and a big effort was made to
advertise the sale.

The old masters sold erratic-
ally. A large Siennese triptych
tentatively attributed to Taddeo
di Bartolo (1363-1432), badly
preserved and possibly restored
but with some beautiful parts,
sold for 225,000 francs. This
would have been a small price
if the triptych had lived up to its

promise. But a lot of two huge
views of Venice from the wrap-
shop of Canaletto sold well at
426,500 francs.

"The decorative arts were the
more interesting part of the sale.
An ornate chandelier of the
Régence period rose to 330,000
francs and was immediately pre-
empted by the French museums.
It was announced at the be-
ginning of the sale that an im-
port license would not be granted,
probably cutting the price by
half, and explaining why it sold
for less than the 450,000 francs
the late Mrs. Gaudard reportedly
asked for it some six years ago.

The most expensive piece of
furniture was a commode carry-
ing Adam Weiswiler's stamp,
which was knocked down at
380,000 francs. It is said to be
similar to a Weiswiler commode
which is in New York's Metro-
politan Museum. This as well
as the 343,000 francs, a world
price, paid for an ornate clock
of the mid-18th century, showing
a rhinoceros on a pedestal—
suggests that the 18th century
is back in favor.

Economic crisis or not, the
kind of prices that were being
paid at the height of prosperity
are being paid again. What is
really new is that it is happening
in Paris.

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The 'Great-Public Writers' Vs. 'Small-Public Writers'

By Alden Whitman

NEW YORK, (UPI)—For Saul
Bellow, there are basically
two kinds of writers—those he
calls "great-public writers" and
those who are "small-public
writers."

The category of "great-public
writers," to which he includes
himself are those novelists and
poets who express social concern
and who write for a general
readership. The other group, he
remarks in an interview about his
current novel, "Humboldt's Gift,"
writes for a restricted audi-
ence and their importance has
been exalted by critics and
academics far beyond their
significance.

"Eliot, Pound, Joyce and
Frost, who are typical of the
small-public writers, no doubt
have produced interesting work,
Bellow said, but they have be-
come too much the darlings of
the critics.

In addition to exalting the
"small-public writers," critics
have performed a disservice by
attempting to classify "great-
public writers" according to their
ethnic origins, Bellow went on.

Ghetto Walls

"A few years ago it was
fashionable to describe (Philip)
Roth, (Bernard) Malamud and
me as the Hart, Schaffner and
Marx of writing," the novelist
said. "The Protestant majority
thought it had lost its grip, so
the ghetto walls went up around us."

Academics and critics gave
writers who were Jews or blacks
a "ghetto description of them-
selves," he continued, adding
with asperity: "It was a matter
of giving a dog a bad name in
order to hang him."

Furthermore, "by concentrat-
ing on Eliot, Pound, Joyce and
Frost," academics have helped
to allow social-protest writing to
go out of fashion. "Once we
had Carl Sandburg, Sherwood
Anderson, Theodore Dreiser and
Upton Sinclair," Bellow said.
"Now, we have no one."

audience, and they thought of
themselves as spokesmen for a
national conscience. They ad-
dressed grand issues of social
justice and political concern.
They were regarded as oracles.
"Broadly there were similar
writers like Dickens, Shaw, Zola,
H.G. Wells, who wrote well and
as populist critics of the social
system. Many of them were
simple, and writers nowadays
are, I think, put off by the com-
plexity of social issues."

Role Taken Over
In addition, according to
Bellow, the role of social-protest
writing of earlier years has been
taken over "by the media and
crusading journalism." Ralph
Nader, to a marked degree, has
replaced Upton Sinclair, he said.
Nonetheless, Bellow regards
himself as a critic of American
life, as pungent in his way as
his populist literary forebears
were in theirs. Citing Charlie
Chaplin, the central character of
"Humboldt's Gift," he said:

"Charlie represents my sense
of the comic absurdity of Amer-
ican urban life. He is attached
to people as a poet would be,
but he also perceives the men-
seness of the courts and lawyers,
the absurdity of ambition and the
hilarity of sexual mores.

"In fact, the whole novel is
intended to hold up a mirror to
our urban society and to show
its noise, its incertainties, its
sense of crisis and despair, its
standardization of pleasures. And
the city is a universal for almost
everyone in America."

Although American writers
seem to have lost their leader-
ship in public affairs ("they are
not crying out for social justice
as they used to"), writers cannot
be socially passive, Bellow be-
lieves.
"It is very regrettable that
many writers no longer take an
interest in social questions," he
said. "I know I am trying to
recover ground in this regard."
"Humboldt's Gift" is about a
United States as none of our
previous books has been. It's
really a picture of the States
from the artist's point of view.

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Around the European Galleries

Paris

Indian Miniatures, Galerie Maro
310 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 7, to Dec. 6.
Over 120 Indian miniatures ranging from the 15th to the 19th century and illustrating the great plastic variety to be encountered that art. A beautiful collection handsomely presented in a manner that helps the viewer to distinguish and understand the different styles.

Marcel, Galerie Sapin, 31 Rue de Miromesnil, Paris 8, to Dec. 12.

"I would like to show what one sees when one walks suddenly in a room, what the eye takes in a single glance," Marcel said of his manner of painting. This excellent show is devoted to his drawings and sketches (about 100 items).

Jacques Lemoine, Galerie Push, 44 Rue Vanneau, Paris 7, to Dec. 6.

The letters of the alphabet appear in these watercolors as elements in 26 little landscapes, a flight of autumn leaves rising from the trees and in various other guises that have been and discretion. The work well adjusted to the scope of a subject and is something more than illustrations for a child's alphabet. Yet as such it is pleasing and avoids all the somewhat hysterical contortions in which the fashionable illustrators so often think is the proper tone for children's books. Instead it is a gentle and welcoming little world.

Van der Velde, Galerie Maeght, 42 Rue de Valenciennes, Paris 2, to Dec. 20.

Thirty-four paintings on paper use by Bram van Velde over the past four years. His work is a recognizable touch—something hesitant and yet expressive in an intimate authority and recognizable shapes (the upended triangle appears again and again, basic motive), but its significance does not consist in being put to words. It is a thoughtful art that communicates great deal through negative space precisely through a sort of neither/nor—neither two, nor three-dimensional, neither shape, nor color, neither elegant nor awkward, neither "an important artist" nor one that can be ignored—just a presence whose qualities will not admit to being defined, this being, in fact, the specific quality of an elusive and fortunately inexplicable work.

John Franklin Koenig, Galerie Arnaud, 212 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 7, to Dec. 6.
John Franklin Koenig, born in 1924, combines a somber repertoire of forms with a rather lyrical, gestural art to produce canvases that have certain elegant tone, a sense

Mansu's "Seated Cardinal," on view at the Lefebvre Gallery, London.



of, one might almost say, stylish color and a taste for contrast in texture. There is a lot of assurance in the execution of these abstract compositions—a high degree of formal intelligence.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

London

Alan Raphael, Alvin Gallery, 9/10 Grafton St., London, W1, to Dec. 5.

America is both the inspiration and the place in which the sculptor casts his abstract pieces in colored translucent resins, which are then polished and carved by hand. "California Dreaming" is the title of this first London show of great elegance and beauty by South African Alan Raphael.

Michael English, Kinsman Morrison Gallery, 29 Maddox St., London, W1, to Dec. 5.
English is a pioneer realist, who in this exhibition of new paintings extends his field to include natural objects, weeds and moss and ivy, in which to portray his thrown-away Coke bottles and rusting locomotive wheels.

Montefiore at the Café Royal, Café Royal, 68 Regent St., London, W1, to Dec. 10.
At the turn of the century the Café Royal was a famous meeting place for artists and writers. In an attempt to revive the old tradition, the café is mounting a

the sinister undertones of everyday places and people with such grace and finesse.

Peter Farmer, Lason Gallery, 82/84 Jermyn St., London, SW1, to Dec. 12.

Farmer has for long been one of England's most celebrated realist and theater designers. His recent effluence as a "pure" painter puts him, at least in this latest exhibition, into the category of an important figurative European. Boris Miller, in his catalogue foreword, has summarized Farmer's talent: "He has something of Chagall's color; something of Schiele's instinct for converting ragged disorderly life into exquisite patterning; much of Bakst's balletic bravura in depicting the heroic sweep of nude bodies." These paintings, I believe, will come to be considered as typical of the mid-1970s as are Beardsley's of the turn of the century.

Important 19th and 20th-Century Paintings and Sculpture, Lefebvre Gallery, 30 Bruton St., London, W1, to Dec. 20.

The Midglan "Wu Couché," which has been hidden away in a private collection in South America since 1924, is one of the stars of this annual show. Others are: the small Cubist still life by Juan Gris which belonged first to Kahnweiler and then to the English critic Roger Fry; two De Staël still lifes; one of Monet's most beautiful paintings of the Seine at Argenteuil; Rembrandt's famous oil "Rathaus von Weimar" and a recent marble carving by Manzoni, "Seated Cardinal." Other good things in this superb exhibition are by Bonin, Marquet, Pissarro, Derain, Rembrandt and Tanguy.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

Brussels

Twelve Contemporary French Artists, Palais des Beaux Arts, to Dec. 5.

At the Palais des Beaux Arts, two worlds confront each other. One-half of the exhibition area is still occupied (to Nov. 30) by the European show of 18th-century paintings from Watteau to David gathered from French provincial museums. The remaining rooms have been turned over to 12 young French artists, also under the Europa banner, and provide broken-faceted glimpses of 20th-century art. There's no common theme or even surface unity in the contemporary work. Chosen by the

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"Crows in a Tree" by German artist Caspar-David Friedrich (1774-1840), a painting recently acquired by the Louvre in Paris for its collection of romantic paintings.



artists themselves, the work on show is uneven in quality, style, material, content. Most ingenious and industrious is the "Maquette of My Next Shop" by Ben, a laborious assemblage of just about everything imaginable in the way of consumer goods. Pommerelle's sinister wall of black marble bristling with dagger-pointed steel knives all aimed outward is less exciting to approach, wisely roped off to prevent myopic art lovers from meeting messy deaths. Monory's deep blue world centers here on Death Valley with its shimmering desert waves, slanting rock formations uniformly washed in dark blue. Maurice stretches wide panels of painted fabric in line patterns across his wall space. Buren too uses striped fabric, but in vast swathes anchored at an angle from floor to ceiling, countless sails or giant deckchair canopies unrolled. This exhibit is supplemented by the artist on videotape reading interminably from a text, a performance guaranteed to lull any listener-watcher into a trance of mesmerized boredom. Le Gac takes color photos of

shabby streets behind an Italian port, the peeling, multi-colored walls, lines of washing, bright plastic bowls, shutters, making natural compositions, hot midday scenes empty of human presence with a surreal touch.

Final Art Show, Galerie Françoise Mayer, 8 Rue du Montparnasse, to Dec. 18.

After nine years of being in the vanguard, bringing art trends from the United States and all over Europe to Brussels, this gallery is closing down. Rauchenberg, Schöffer, Richard Smith, Warhol, Vasarely, Stella, Calder, Le Parc, Nevelson and a raft of others are shown in a cheerful carnival show of prints, lithographs, serigraphs, kinetic objects, sculptures.

Françoise Gérard, Galerie l'Angle, 96 Avenue Louise, to Dec. 2.

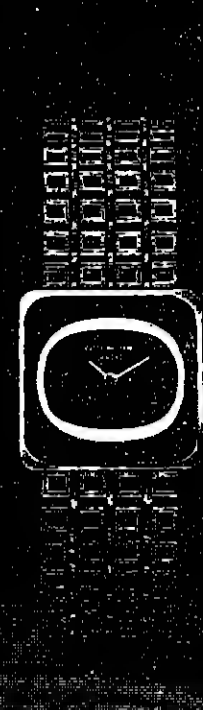
A young Belgian artist in her early 30s, Françoise Gérard paints with too much genuine skill to be a real naïf, brings a fresh breeze of sheer lighthearted charm into

all her art. Bathing scenes on beaches, circa 1900, with frilly drawers tucked in evidence, delicate illustrations, poetic without pretentiousness, of poems by

Scutenaire, illustrations of children's books, make this a show that gives old-fashioned pleasure to the eye.

—RONA DOBSON.

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Because of Chrysler Difficulties

Alien Cars Seen Gaining in U.K.

LONDON, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—Foreign car manufacturers are likely to increase their share of the British car market as a result of Chrysler Ltd.'s current difficulties, William Dewing, national chairman of the Chrysler Association, said today.

He considered there is no chance of Chrysler Corp.'s losing its British subsidiary company in its present state, and any of the company's 850 dealers, would switch to foreign manufacturers, he said.

Few would be able to switch to British Leyland or Ford, the main British car makers, he said. The British Leyland group, which already has strong ties with the Japanese, and Vauxhall, which appears untroubled by Chrysler's difficulties, are likely to be the main beneficiaries of the Chrysler crisis, he said.

Many dealers might be reluctant to switch to Japanese cars because of the possibility of import restrictions being imposed on Japanese cars, so this is the European manufacturers' view.

Mr. Dewing said in an interview.

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Few would be able to switch to British Leyland or Ford, the main British car makers, he said. The British Leyland group, which already has strong ties with the Japanese, and Vauxhall, which appears untroubled by Chrysler's difficulties, are likely to be the main beneficiaries of the Chrysler crisis, he said.

Many dealers might be reluctant to switch to Japanese cars because of the possibility of import restrictions being imposed on Japanese cars, so this is the European manufacturers' view.

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Jobless Rate
In West Hits
17.1 Million

GENEVA, Nov. 28 (AP).—Unemployment in 23 industrialized countries soared to an estimated 17.1 million persons in September, the highest level in 40 years, the International Labor Organization said today.

It said that if present trends continue the combined total of jobless in the United States, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and 18 West European countries will be 18.5 million by the end of the year.

The estimates compare with more than 25 million jobless in the same 23 countries during the Depression years 1932-1934 when in some cases the unemployment rate was between 20 and 35 per cent of the labor force.

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N.Y.C. Battle Ends in a Standoff

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP-DJ).—After a seven-month game of political brinkmanship, the Ford administration has browbeaten New York City into "fiscal responsibility" and the city has pressured Washington into limited federal help. But there are no real winners in the long struggle—just losers of varying degrees.

This becomes clear in a reconstruction of events leading up to President Ford's statement Wednesday night that, despite repeated declarations to the contrary, he now supports limited federal aid to the city. That reconstruction discloses basic miscalculations by almost every player in the game—by President Ford, by New York State Governor Hugh Carey, by Mayor Abraham Beame, and by the political and economic advisers to all three.

The city's fiscal crisis, surfacing last May, rapidly developed into a high-level game of political chess—played out in Washington, New York and Albany, full of bluff and bombast, maneuver and surprise. Ultimately, through an ironic and unanticipated combination of events, a plan to avert the city's formal default did come together, and Congress is expected to approve it.

What began as a political ploy for Mr. Ford—an opportunity to increase his poll ratings and to court conservative Republicans by "running against New York"—had by this week deteriorated into a non-win situation for the President, in the gloomy assessment of one White House political adviser. As White House men see it, Mr. Ford won on the substance of the issue—but lost on the political appearances.

Through months of maneuvering, he did force the city and the state to make a series of sacrifices that the mayor and the governor had insisted could not be made. But by finally promising the aid he had seemed determined never to give, Mr. Ford probably reinforced his national image as a weak and indecisive president. "Now people may say, 'he just caved in,'" a political aide says.

Ultimately, what happened was far more subtle and complex. The President, determined to

force the city to solve its own problems and sensing political opportunities as well, painted himself into a corner with hard-line rhetoric. But then something happened that the President and his advisers had never really anticipated: Governor Carey and Mayor Beame began to make the hard choices necessary to help solve their own problems.

With the state and the city acting "responsibly," the White House was suddenly compelled to act responsibly too and to grant at least short-term federal aid. The problem was how to explain the seeming flip-flop—something Mr. Ford tried to do in his news conference Wednesday night. The presidential about-face was accompanied by more than a little backbiting behind the scenes at the White House.

The President's economic advisers blame Mr. Ford's main speech writer, Robert Hartmann, for leading his National Press Club speech last month with hard-line rhetoric that made the switch on Wednesday seem to be more of a cave-in than it really was. In turn, a White House political adviser portrays the President's economic advisers as a bunch of "bastards" who pushed Mr. Ford out onto a limb and then had second thoughts.

In fact, Mr. Ford's economic aides were never completely united in their backstage roles, insiders say. The soft-liners on aiding New York were economic aide William Feltman and Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns. Mr. Burns flashed many signals to Congress favoring some default preventive, and his position was influential on Capitol Hill and in the White House.

Mr. Burns' attitude helped persuade chief economist Alan Greenspan, by conservative instinct an anti-aid man, to soften his position toward the end. By early this week, a White House man says, Mr. Greenspan and even Treasury Secretary William Simon, the chief hard-liner, had joined "the camp of the responsible citizenry" urging Mr. Ford to do something to avert default.

Fall in 'Leading' Index Causes Concern

Stock Prices Inch Ahead on Big Board

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (DIT).—Stock prices, higher in early trading, closed narrowly mixed in a slow, post-holiday session on the New York Stock Exchange today.

Analysts said a second straight monthly decline in leading indicators caused investor concern over the speed of the economic recovery, while President Ford's offer of federal aid to New York

City, though largely discounted earlier in the week, spurred some leftover buying at the opening.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 2.13 points to 860.67. It had gained more than 4 points in the first hour of trading, then began falling back. At 3 o'clock it was off 2.13. Advancing issues held a lead over decliners the entire session.

Volume totaled 12.87 million shares compared with 13.78 Wednesday. Almost half of today's volume was registered in the first hour of trading.

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 28

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

COMMODITY Indices						London Commodities					
Today's index (base 100)						High Low Close Previous (close)					
Nov. 21, 1911.											
Noon.											
NEW YORK FUTURES											
Nov. 21, 1915											
WORLD SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)											
Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.							
Mar	12.38	12.38	12.38	12.34							
May	12.38	12.38	12.38	12.37							
Jul	12.38	12.38	12.38	12.36							
Sep	12.38	12.38	12.38	12.36							
Oct	12.41	12.43	12.39	12.41							
Dec	12.41	12.43	12.39	12.42							
Del	12.41	12.43	12.39	12.42							
Deliver: 41.22.											
WOOL 150.00											
Nov. 15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00						
Doc											
Jan	42.00	42.00	42.00	41.00	42.10						
Feb	42.00	42.00	42.00	41.00	42.10						
Mar	42.00	42.00	42.00	41.00	42.10						
Apr	42.00	42.00	42.00	41.00	42.10						
May	42.00	42.00	42.00	41.00	42.10						
Jun	42.00	42.00	42.00	41.00	42.10						
Jul	42.00	42.00	42.00	41.00	42.10						
Aug	42.00	42.00	42.00	41.00	42.10						
Sep	42.00	42.00	42.00	41.00	42.10						
Oct	42.00	42.00	42.00	41.00	42.10						
Nov	42.00	42.00	42.00	41.00	42.10						
Dec	42.00	42.00	42.00	41.00	42.10						
Jan	42.00	42.00	42.00	41.00	42.10						
Feb	42.00	42.00	42.00	41.00	42.10						
Mar	42.00	42.00	42.00	41.00	42.10						

COPCO (30,000 lbs)					Apr		B57.45 B57.30		<p>Sales: Dec 1986: Feb 5584; April 1400; June 5455; Aug 5624; Sept 5677; April 4832; Zuehlmann; Aug 1540; Oct 176.</p>
Dec	60.24	60.24	59.85	59.62	GOLG (100 Tons yr)		Dec	54.40	
Jan	59.62	59.62	59.30	59.08	Dec	127.30	137.90	138.00	
Feb	59.08	59.08	58.75	58.53	Feb	138.20	149.40	138.20	
Mar	58.53	58.53	58.21	57.99	Mar	149.40	159.70	149.40	
Apr	57.99	57.99	57.67	57.45	Apr	159.70	169.90	159.70	
May	57.45	57.45	57.13	56.91	May	169.90	179.90	169.90	
June	56.91	56.91	56.59	56.37	June	179.90	189.90	179.90	
July	56.37	56.37	56.05	55.83	July	189.90	199.90	189.90	
Aug	55.83	55.83	55.51	55.29	Aug	199.90	209.90	199.90	
Sept	55.29	55.29	54.97	54.75	Sept	209.90	219.90	209.90	
Oct	54.75	54.75	54.43	54.21	Oct	219.90	229.90	219.90	
Nov	54.21	54.21	53.89	53.67	Nov	229.90	239.90	229.90	
Dec	53.67	53.67	53.35	53.13	Dec	239.90	249.90	239.90	
Jan	53.13	53.13	52.81	52.59	Jan	249.90	259.90	249.90	
Feb	52.59	52.59	52.27	52.05	Feb	259.90	269.90	259.90	
Mar	52.05	52.05	51.73	51.51	Mar	269.90	279.90	269.90	
Apr	51.51	51.51	51.19	50.97	Apr	279.90	289.90	279.90	
May	50.97	50.97	50.65	50.43	May	289.90	299.90	289.90	
June	50.43	50.43	50.11	49.89	June	299.90	309.90	299.90	
July	49.89	49.89	49.57	49.35	July	309.90	319.90	309.90	
Aug	49.35	49.35	49.03	48.81	Aug	319.90	329.90	319.90	
Sept	48.81	48.81	48.49	48.27	Sept	329.90	339.90	329.90	
Oct	48.27	48.27	47.95	47.73	Oct	339.90	349.90	339.90	
Nov	47.73	47.73	47.41	47.19	Nov	349.90	359.90	349.90	
Dec	47.19	47.19	46.87	46.65	Dec	359.90	369.90	359.90	
Jan	46.65	46.65	46.33	46.11	Jan	369.90	379.90	369.90	
Feb	46.11	46.11	45.79	45.57	Feb	379.90	389.90	379.90	
Mar	45.57	45.57	45.25	45.03	Mar	389.90	399.90	389.90	
Apr	45.03	45.03	44.71	44.49	Apr	399.90	409.90	399.90	
May	44.49	44.49	44.17	43.95	May	409.90	419.90	409.90	
June	43.95	43.95	43.63	43.41	June	419.90	429.90	419.90	
July	43.41	43.41	43.09	42.87	July	429.90	439.90	429.90	
Aug	42.87	42.87	42.55	42.33	Aug	439.90	449.90	439.90	
Sept	42.33	42.33	42.01	41.79	Sept	449.90	459.90	449.90	
Oct	41.79	41.79	41.47	41.25	Oct	459.90	469.90	459.90	
Nov	41.25	41.25	40.93	40.71	Nov	469.90	479.90	469.90	
Dec	40.71	40.71	40.39	40.17	Dec	479.90	489.90	479.90	
Jan	40.17	40.17	39.85	39.63	Jan	489.90	499.90	489.90	
Feb	39.63	39.63	39.31	39.09	Feb	499.90	509.90	499.90	
Mar	39.09	39.09	38.77	38.55	Mar	509.90	519.90	509.90	
Apr	38.55	38.55	38.23	38.01	Apr	519.90	529.90	519.90	
May	38.01	38.01	37.69	37.47	May	529.90	539.90	529.90	
June	37.47	37.47	37.15	36.93	June	539.90	549.90	539.90	
July	36.93	36.93	36.61	36.39	July	549.90	559.90	549.90	
Aug	36.39	36.39	36.07	35.85	Aug	559.90	569.90	559.90	
Sept	35.85	35.85	35.53	35.31	Sept	569.90	579.90	569.90	
Oct	35.31	35.31	35.00	34.78	Oct	579.90	589.90	579.90	
Nov	34.78	34.78	34.46	34.24	Nov	589.90	599.90	589.90	
Dec	34.24	34.24	33.92	33.70	Dec	599.90	609.90	599.90	
Jan	33.70	33.70	33.38	33.16	Jan	609.90	619.90	609.90	
Feb	33.16	33.16	32.84	32.62	Feb	619.90	629.90	619.90	
Mar	32.62	32.62	32.30	32.08	Mar	629.90	639.90	629.90	
Apr	32.08	32.08	31.76	31.54	Apr	639.90	649.90	639.90	
May	31.54	31.54	31.22	31.00	May	649.90	659.90	649.90	
June	31.00	31.00	30.68	30.46	June	659.90	669.90	659.90	
July	30.46	30.46	30.14	29.92	July	669.90	679.90	669.90	
Aug	29.92	29.92	29.60	29.38	Aug	679.90	689.90	679.90	
Sept	29.38	29.38	29.06	28.84	Sept	689.90	699.90	689.90	
Oct	28.84	28.84	28.52	28.30	Oct	699.90	709.90	699.90	
Nov	28.30	28.30	27.98	27.76	Nov	709.90	719.90	709.90	
Dec	27.76	27.76	27.44	27.22	Dec	719.90	729.90	719.90	
Jan	27.22	27.22	26.90	26.68	Jan	729.90	739.90	729.90	
Feb	26.68	26.68	26.36	26.14	Feb	739.90	749.90	739.90	
Mar	26.14	26.14	25.82	25.60	Mar	749.90	759.90	749.90	
Apr	25.60	25.60	25.28	25.06	Apr	759.90	769.90	759.90	
May	25.06	25.06	24.74	24.52	May	769.90	779.90	769.90	
June	24.52	24.52	24.20	23.98	June	779.90	789.90	779.90	
July	23.98	23.98	23.66	23.44	July	789.90	799.90	789.90	
Aug	23.44	23.44	23.12	22.90	Aug	799.90	809.90	799.90	
Sept	22.90	22.90	22.58	22.36	Sept	809.90	819.90	809.90	
Oct	22.36	22.36	22.04	21.82	Oct	819.90	829.90	819.90	
Nov	21.82	21.82	21.50	21.28	Nov	829.90	839.90	829.90	
Dec	21.28	21.28	20.96	20.74	Dec	839.90	849.90	839.90	
Jan	20.74	20.74	20.42	20.20	Jan	849.90	859.90	849.90	
Feb	20.20	20.20	19.88	19.66	Feb	859.90	869.90	859.90	
Mar	19.66	19.66	19.34	19.12	Mar	869.90	879.90	869.90	
Apr	19.12	19.12	18.80	18.58	Apr	879.90	889.90	879.90	
May	18.58	18.58	18.26	18.04	May	889.90	899.90	889.90	
June	18.04	18.04	17.72	17.50	June	899.90	909.90	899.90	
July	17.50	17.50	17.18	16.96	July	909.90	919.90	909.90	
Aug	16.96	16.96	16.64	16.42	Aug	919.90	929.90	919.90	
Sept	16.42	16.42	16.10	15.88	Sept	929.90	939.90	929.90	
Oct	15.88	15.88	15.56	15.34	Oct	939.90	949.90	939.90	
Nov	15.34	15.34	15.02	14.80	Nov	949.90	959.90	949.90	
Dec	14.80	14.80	14.48	14.26	Dec	959.90	969.90	959.90	
Jan	14.26	14.26	13.94	13.72	Jan	969.90	979.90	969.90	
Feb	13.72	13.72	13.40	13.18	Feb	979.90	989.90	979.90	
Mar	13.18	13.18	12.86	12.64	Mar	989.90	999.90	989.90	
Apr	12.64	12.64	12.32	12.10	Apr	999.90	1009.90	999.90	
May	12.10	12.10	11.78	11.56	May	1009.90	1019.90	1009.90	
June	11.56	11.56	11.24	11.02	June	1019.90	1029.90	1019.90	
July	11.02	11.02	10.70	10.48	July	1029.90	1039.90	1029.90	
Aug	10.48	10.48	10.16	9.94	Aug	1039.90	1049.90	1039.90	
Sept	9.94	9.94	9.62	9.40	Sept	1049.90	1059.90	1049.90	
Oct	9.40	9.40	9.08	8.86	Oct	1059.90	1069.90	1059.90	
Nov	8.86	8.86	8.54	8.32	Nov	1069.90	1079.90	1069.90	
Dec	8.32	8.32	8.00	7.78	Dec	1079.90	1089.90	1079.90	
Jan	7.78	7.78	7.46	7.24	Jan	1089.90	1099.90	1089.90	
Feb	7.24	7.24	6.92	6.70	Feb	1099.90	1109.90	1099.90	
Mar	6.70	6.70	6.38	6.16	Mar	1109.90	1119.90	1109.90	
Apr	6.16	6.16	5.84	5.62	Apr	1119.90	1129.90	1119.90	
May	5.62	5.62	5.30	5.08	May	1129.90	1139.90	1129.90	
June	5.08	5.08	4.76	4.54	June	1139.90	1149.90	1139.90	
July	4.54	4.54	4.22	4.00	July	1149.90	1159.90	1149.90	
Aug	4.00	4.00	3.68	3.46	Aug	1159.90	1169.90	1159.90	
Sept	3.46	3.46	3.14	2.92	Sept	1169.90	1179.90	1169.90	
Oct	2.92	2.92	2.60	2.38	Oct	1179.90	1189.90	1179.90	
Nov	2.38	2.38	2.06	1.84	Nov	1189.90	1199.90	1189.90	
Dec	1.84	1.84	1.52	1.30	Dec	1199.90	1209.90	1199.90	
Jan	1.30	1.30	0.98	0.76	Jan	1209.90	1219.90	1209.90	
Feb	0.76	0.76	0.44	0.22	Feb	1219.90	1229.90	1219.90	
Mar	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.00	Mar	1229.90	1239.90	1229.90	
Apr	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Apr	1239.90	1249.90	1239.90	
May	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	May	1249.90	1259.90	1249.90	
June	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	June	1259.90	1269.90	1259.90	
July	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	July	1269.90	1279.90	1269.90	
Aug	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Aug	1279.90	1289.90	1279.90	
Sept	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Sept	1289.90	1299.90	1289.90	
Oct	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Oct	1299.90	1309.90	1299.90	
Nov	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Nov	1309.90	1319.90	1309.90	
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Dec	1319.90	1329.90	1319.90	
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Jan	1329.90	1339.90	1329.90	
Feb	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Feb	1339.90	1349.90	1339.90	
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Mar	1349.90	1359.90	1349.90	
Apr	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Apr	1359.90	1369.90	1359.90	
May	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	May	1369.90	1379.90	1369.90	
June	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	June	1379.90	1389.90	1379.90	
July	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	July	1389.90	1399.90	1389.90	
Aug	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Aug	1399.90	1409.90	1399.90	
Sept	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Sept	1409.90	1419.90	1409.90	
Oct	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Oct	1419.90	1429.90	1419.90	
Nov	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Nov	1429.90	1439.90	1429.90	
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Dec	1439.90	1449.90	1439.90	
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Jan	1449.90	1459.90	1449.90	
Feb	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Feb				

[illegible]

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a-Also or decline. b-Annual rate plus stock dividend. c-Declined or deferred. d-Declared or paid preceding 12 months. e-Declared or paid after stock dividend. f-Deferred or declined. g-Deferred or paid on an accumulative basis with dividends in arrears. h-Declined or paid this year. i-Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred until next year. j-Deferred or paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred until next year. k-Deferred or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. l-Not in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on . . .

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v-I- bankruptcy or receivership or being organized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by . . .

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

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INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

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College Football

A & M's Defense Fails
No. 1 Offense of Texas

ALLIANCE STATION, Texas, 28 (UPI)—Firebrand lineers Ed Simenstad and Garth Nipke—leaders of the stingiest defense in college football—stymied the nation's highest-scoring offense today to preserve a victory by unbeaten Texas A&M over Texas and set up a sweet Conference championship showdown next week between Aggies and Longhorns.

A victory for the nationally ranked No. 2 Aggies ended a year-long streak for Texas in the 82-year-old rivalry. The ranked Texas came into game averaging 35 points a game, but after quarterback Max Baer went out in the first half and the Aggie defense—ranked 1 all year—put down one of the nation's top offenses, the Longhorns took the lead in the second half.

A & M Record at 19-0. The Aggies have the season record of 19-0 and can record an undefeated, unified season in 1975, win the Southwest Conference title outright and cap a berth in the Cotton Bowl in the Big 12 championship game in Little Rock, Ark.

San Antonio triumph would be the league title into a way tie between A&M and the Razorbacks and Kansas in the Cotton Bowl. The other two have been more recently than the Aggies. The Longhorns, who led with a 9-2 record, to the Bluebonnet Bowl, where will meet Colorado.

The Aggies' offense drove for a touchdown in the fourth quarter, 55 yards for senior in the fourth quarter finally came up with a 73-yard burst by halfback Bubba

Bean to set up the game-clinching 14-yard field goal by Tony Franklin with 3:57 to play.

Georgia Defeats Tech, 42-26. NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (UPI)—Georgia's "junky" defense will be taking a vastly improved image to the Cotton Bowl. Malignant at times this season when it had trouble containing opponents, the Georgia defense was outstanding for nearly three quarters last night while spearheading the 14th-ranked Bulldogs to a 42-26 victory over Georgia Tech.

Don't be misled by Tech's 25 points. They came in the final period after Georgia had built a 42-point lead.

The regular Georgia defense recovered three fumbles, intercepted a pass and blocked a punt in the first half while sparking the Bulldogs to a 28-0 lead.

Georgia's victory over Georgia Tech highlighted a light Thanksgiving college schedule that included Temple's 41-3 rout of Villanova.

Six Kicking Records. In the Temple-Villanova game, Temple's Don Bitterlich kicked two field goals and five extra points and, in the process, set six National Collegiate Athletic Association kicking records.

The senior, a soccer player who never played football before three years ago, set national records for most field goals in a season (21), most points in a season by kicking (96), most consecutive extra points (87), most points a game by a kicker (21), most field goals in a season (19) and most career points by kicking (220).

Georgia's Allan Leavitt, with six extra points last night, set a Southeastern Conference record of 61 straight.

Ex-Quarterback George Welsh

Army's Coach Is a Veteran of Army Combat

By John Schulan. APOLIS, Md., Nov. 28 (UPI)—The years have gotten from George Welsh.

had to count back 20 of today before he found the game in which he quartered Navy against Army.

It really is a long time isn't it? he mused. His answer, however, did not seem quite for he is now his mother's head coach, the Army-Navy game is tomorrow in Philadelphia and this is right for dusting off his

I'd never tell my players what I played in, he said, smiling. I don't think they'd be interested in that thing that happened back

ages, I don't remember much about the games myself, he does. The thing of his memories are not the you would expect him to

superior team—showed what they thought of the star sophomore quarterback by a score of 20-6.

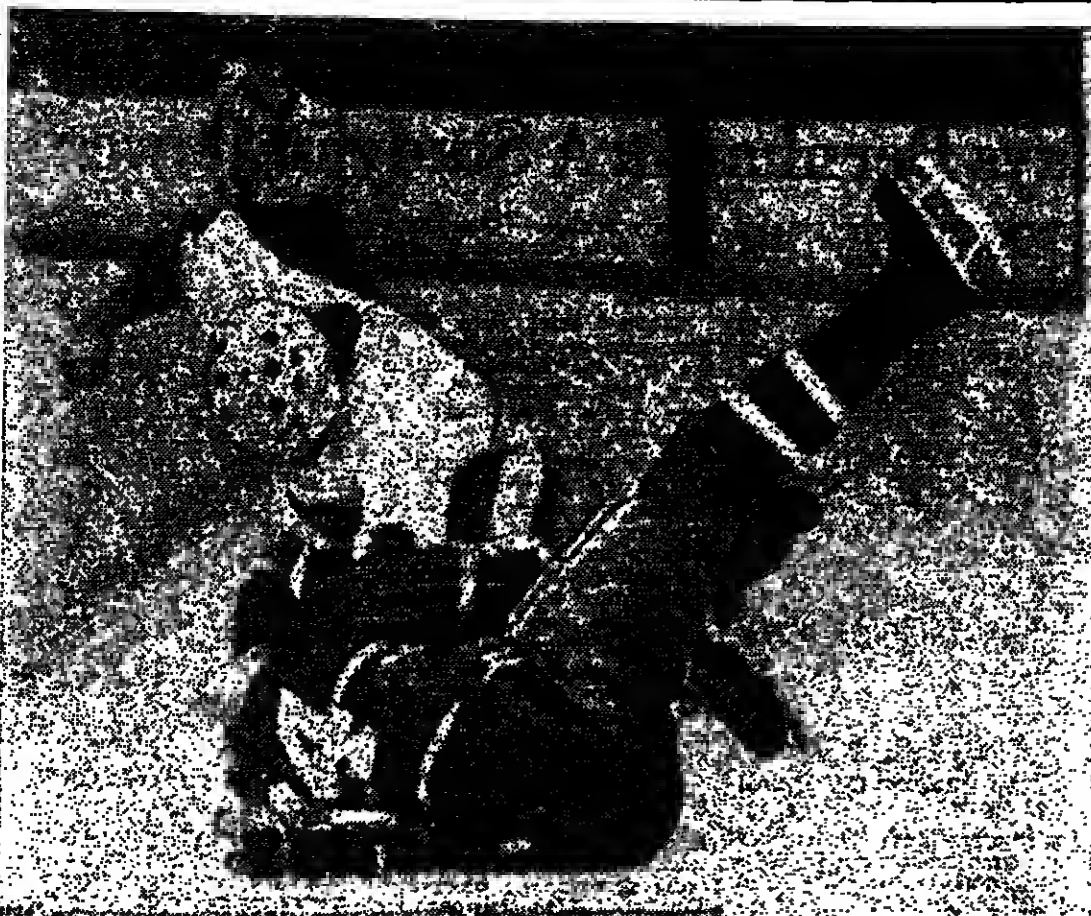
In 1954, Navy beat Army, 27-20. "Up and Down"

"That was one of those games you always hope Army-Navy is going to be," Welsh said. "We were up and down the field all day. We'd score and they'd score. We'd score and they'd score. It was 21-20 at the half and we came out in the third quarter and got six more and made it stand."

Welsh, a senior, the score like this: "27-20." Careful to be modest, he forgot to mention that he passed for three of Navy's touchdowns and scored the other on a sneak.

But he did point out that Army had scored one of its touchdowns by throwing a bomb over his head. "That was the one of the great plays of the game," he said, "but I can tell you I wasn't there for my defense."

"Team Named Desire" This was the storied "Team Named Desire," and Welsh's job was to make it go by calling plays with a gambler's guile and by throwing passes to All-American Ron Beagle.



RINK BECOMES RING—Gary Howatt of the New York Islanders pummels Don Awrey of the Montreal Canadiens in NHL game Thursday night. Awrey suffered an eye injury.

NHL's Canadiens End Islanders Jinx, 3-2

UNIONDALE, N.Y., Nov. 28 (UPI)—Steve Shutt scored at 3:11 of the final period to lift the Montreal Canadiens to a 3-2 victory over the New York Islanders in a National Hockey League game here last night.

For Montreal, it was their first victory over the Islanders in their last seven games since the 1973-74 season.

After a scoreless first period, Larry Robinson put Montreal ahead with a 30-footer at 15:53

of the second period. Guy Lafleur set up Robinson. Less than two minutes after, at 17:40, Billy MacMillan tipped Jean Potvin's shot from the right point to tie the game.

Connolly Scores 5 in WHA Game

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 28 (UPI)—Wayne Connolly scored a record-tying five goals to power the Minnesota Fighting Saints to a 5-3 victory over the slumping Cincinnati Stingers in a World Hockey Association game here last night.

Connolly nearly scored a sixth goal in the third period moments after his fifth goal put the Saints ahead 5-3 and saddled the Stingers with their seventh straight loss.

Connolly tied the WHA mark for goals by one player in a game previously set by Ron Ward of the defunct New York team in 1973, Ron Olinick of Edmonton in 1974 and Andre Huse of Houston in January.

"We had a better team, but we kept fumbling. I think we fumbled seven times and lost six of them. I might have thrown a couple of interceptions. I know I threw at least one."

It was not a happy way for Welsh to leave the field for Navy, to say the least.

Maybe that is one more reason why Welsh, who is undefeated in two games as a coach against Army, would not mind making it three straight. On the basis of their records this season, Navy appears stronger. Navy is 6-4 and Army is 2-3.

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Pro Football Weekend: Tarkenton Pursues Unitas Records

MINNETONKA, Minn., Nov. 28 (UPI)—The early years in the Minnesota Vikings' life were so much running for his life as he dreamed of the time when he would retire from football.

One of the newly unveiled, run for office. Tarkenton was willing to start error of George, his late. He picked 1974 as a year. But he couldn't by then. He was still in

place, his Vikings are one of the most distinguished (10-0) and most successful teams in the NFL.

He is now only five short of tying Unita's touchdown-pass record of 260.

He does it with style and with heresy. The style is to throw short at the outset of the game—chiding the bomb for a short—and to throw to the backs more than the ends. Running back Chuck Foreman leads the National Football League in yards per carry, albeit with a lower yards-per-carry figure than any of the next three receivers.

The following is an evaluation of NFL games this week-end written by William N. Wallace of The New York

Jets, et al.—have won only 30 per cent of their games.

In the meantime, Tarkenton is plodding quietly to a certain destiny. The first record he passed was, naturally, for rushing. His 3,521 yards as the season opened ranked him first among the quarterbacks of all time and also 11th among the active rushers in the NFL.

When Tarkenton substituted the urge to run, he began pursuing some of John Unitas's most hallowed records. His 24 completed passes last Sunday against the winless San Diego Chargers gave him 2,943 completions, breaking Unitas's record of 2,820. He is now only five short

of tying Unita's touchdown-pass record of 260.

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The following is an evaluation of NFL games this week-end written by William N. Wallace of The New York

Times. The teams' most-lost records are in parentheses.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE Minnesota (10-0) at Washington (6-4). The Redskins always play at their best when their backs are to the wall, and that's now. They are, however, making untypical mistakes, penalties, fumbles poor kick coverage. The vocalists Vikings clinched their division while late yesterday when Detroit lost. Favorite: Minnesota by 3 1/2 points.

San Francisco (5-5) at Philadelphia (2-8). Mike Boryla, who did well at the end of last season, will start at quarterback for the Eagles rather than Roman Gabriel. "Mike deserves it," says Mike McCormack, a coach about to lose a job. The resurrected 49ers aim to win their last four games. Favorite: San Francisco by 3 1/2.

Green Bay (2-8) at Chicago (2-8). The Bears won their earlier game handily three weeks ago so the wagering line is puzzling. Chicago may give Rob Avellini a neophyte quarterback, a long trial. Favorite: Green Bay by 10.

Giants (7-3) at Dallas (7-3). Doug Kotar has replaced Ron Johnson again as the Giants' No. 1 halfback. Johnson's season has been typical of the whole team—wasted. Drew Pearson, the receiver; Preston Pearson, the runner; and Roger Staubach, as ever, are the key Cowboy attackers. Favorite: Dallas by 12.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE Houston (3-2) at Cincinnati (3-2). The Bengals hope that Ken Anderson, upon whom their pass-minded offense depends, will feel fit to play. John Reaves is the untidy backup. In spite of being wiped out by the Steelers Monday, the Oilers believe they are a playoff qualifier and here is where they prove it. No betting line



Matched in Stockholm Tournament

Tennis Keeps 8 Masters on Run

By Bernard Kirsch

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 28 (UPI)—The vacation will have to wait. Maybe Harold Solomon can find some free time in June.

Solomon, who had counted on resting next week, will instead be back on the "job" with seven other tennis trouper who were well rested enough to qualify for the Grand Prix Masters tournament.

The tournament starts here in the land of Bjorn Borg Sunday and ends seven days and \$100,000 later.

"The tennis tour is like going to work but it's not like working—we all enjoy doing it," said Solomon of the tour, which takes no intermission. "It's not as glamorous as some people think but there's no office work. And you're independent."

Expressing their independence here, in the round-robin finale of the Commercial Union grand prix circuit, will be Argentine Guillermo Vilas, the defending champion; Manuel Orantes of Spain, Borg of Sweden, American Arthur Ashe, Romanian Ilie Nastase, Mexican Raul Ramirez, Italian Adriano Panatta and Solomon, who barely made the group by winning the South African tournament earlier this week. Earlier American Jimmy Connors had left a spot open in the tournament by deciding not to play in it.

"I was getting ready to go home before the South African tournament. I was counting on going home," said Solomon, who played in 40 tournaments this year and only rested when the circuit went to the grass of Wimbledon in June.

The two days of traveling from Johannesburg to Stockholm was Solomon's second-longest stay away from a racket this year. The nonstop tennis tour doesn't permit longer rests.

Ashe, the winner at Wimbledon, said recently, "You stay away from a racket for four days or so and the way the competition is on the tournament nowadays, you lose your first-round match."

"But too much tennis burns you out" also was the advice Ashe once gave to the 19-year-old Borg.

Ashe, below his best form in recent weeks, has a first-round match Sunday with Nastase. The longtime rivals are in the same group with Orantes, the U.S. open winner, and Panatta.

LONDON, Nov. 28 (UPI)—The future of the English Grand National horse race, the world's most famous steeplechase, remained uncertain today after scheduled financial talks were postponed.

Today's meeting between Bill Davies, chairman of the group which owns the Aintree Race-track, and Cyril Stein, chairman of Ladbrokes, was called off because Davies's lawyer was unavailable.

The meeting had been called in conjunction with Lazard bankers to discuss Ladbrokes's bid of \$125,000 (\$250,000) to save the 1975 Grand National. Ladbrokes had stipulated a deadline for today but this has now been extended until Monday.

Race "Must Be Saved" When Stein heard that today's meeting was cancelled, he issued a statement saying: "We are disappointed that the meeting can-

not take place when we intended to take along our check for \$125,000. However, the Grand National must still be saved, and to this end, we have extended our deadline in order that a further meeting can be arranged on Monday."

In the other group, which also opens play Sunday, Borg, who now makes the tax haven of Monte Carlo his home, faces Ramirez, while Solomon opens against Vilas, who finished on top of the grand prix standings this season, earning himself a \$100,000 bonus.

In the semifinals Dec. 6 the number one players from each group meet the number two players from the other groups, and the two winners play for a \$40,000 first-place prize. If Solomon and Ashe are still around on Dec. 7, they'll have to hop the first plane out to start practice the next day for a Davis Cup match which begins 10 days later. And a week after that, the 1976 version of the tour opens in Australia. Solomon said he won't be there.

Several other players here also will miss Australia, but most will be around a week or so later when the rich World Championship Tennis travels begin.

The players, coaches and the rest of the tennis world gathering here differ as to the merits of never-ending tennis. Pancho Gonzalez, Mexico's Davis Cup coach, who is here with Ramirez, said today, "I don't know if it's bad or good. With all these matches, players are not always able to give their best performances. The Davis Cup also suffers."

Both coach and star player Ramirez are missing their nation's encounter with Canada this weekend. And their travels won't be any less intense next year.

"All the contracts are signed," Contreras said. Solomon said he'll be cutting down his wanderings next season, but the American, whose baseline style of game often leads to marathon matches, also said he doesn't like sitting around doing nothing. He has ambitions. He is 23 now and when he left Rice University for the still-growing tour, he said he wanted to be ranked in the top 10 by the time he was 24 or 25. And that doesn't permit too many vacations.

He is ranked below all the people here; also ahead of him in the world rankings are names like Rod Laver and John Newcombe, players who he made it made in tennis and have made themselves rich. That is where Solomon would like to arrive. It is also the goal of the seven other men here.

Fate of Aintree Steeplechase Is Still Unclear

LONDON, Nov. 28 (UPI)—The future of the English Grand National horse race, the world's most famous steeplechase, remained uncertain today after scheduled financial talks were postponed.

Today's meeting between Bill Davies, chairman of the group which owns the Aintree Race-track, and Cyril Stein, chairman of Ladbrokes, was called off because Davies's lawyer was unavailable.

The meeting had been called in conjunction with Lazard bankers to discuss Ladbrokes's bid of \$125,000 (\$250,000) to save the 1975 Grand National. Ladbrokes had stipulated a deadline for today but this has now been extended until Monday.

Race "Must Be Saved" When Stein heard that today's meeting was cancelled, he issued a statement saying: "We are disappointed that the meeting can-

not take place when we intended to take along our check for \$125,000. However, the Grand National must still be saved, and to this end, we have extended our deadline in order that a further meeting can be arranged on Monday."

In August it was announced that the course was to be auctioned in London Oct. 18 but the auction was later cancelled. In between there were skirmishes between Davies, the Jockey Club and the Levy Board, plus disputes over television fees.

If the 1976 Grand National, scheduled for April 3, is to take place, a financial agreement must be reached soon. Work should be started to prepare the course and the fences. But there are no immediate worries about entry forms.

A Jockey Club official said, "There is still plenty of time because entry forms for the 1976 race do not go out until January."

NHL Standings

CANADIAN CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	12	3	5	103	57
N.Y. Islanders	10	7	5	75	61
Atlanta	6	12	2	18	55
N.Y. Rangers	8	13	3	18	69

Smiley Division

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Chicago	10	4	8	76	62
St. Louis	10	4	8	71	66
Vancouver	8	8	5	51	63
Kansas City	6	12	2	15	49
Minnesota	4	16	0	8	43

Wales Conference

Norris Division

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	15	4	3	95	62
Quebec	10	9	3	72	65
Pittsburgh	9	8	3	70	60
Detroit	10	14	4	18	61
Washington	2	17	2	8	109

Adams Division

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Buffalo	14	4	1	95	45
Boston	11	6	5	57	72
Toronto	6	8	2	24	65
Calgary	8	14	2	20	61

Thursday's Games

G.C. 2, St. Louis, 2 (Palmat, Korman, Bergman; Irvine, Onger, Mason; Williams, Zellers; 1 (Shan, Robinson; MacMillan).

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